



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>

CÆSAR FOR BEGINNERS.

—
Price 3s. 6d.



800034054M

41.

288.





BUUUS4054M

41.

288.







CÆSAR FOR BEGINNERS.

THE HELVETIC WAR.

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR TAYLOR AND WALTON,

BOOKSELLERS AND PUBLISHERS TO UNIVERSITY COLLEGE,

UPPER GOWER STREET.

1841.

288.



THOMS, PRINTER, 12, WARWICK SQUARE.



CÆSAR FOR BEGINNERS.

CÆSAR FOR BEGINNERS.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. GALLIA est divisa. | Gallia is divided. |
| 2. Gallia est divisa <i>in partes tris.</i> | Gallia is divided <i>into three parts.</i> |
| 3. Gallia est <i>omnis</i> divisa in par-
tes tris. | <i>All</i> Gallia is divided into three parts. |
| 4. Unam incolunt Belgæ. | One the Belgæ inhabit. |
| 5. <i>Altēram</i> incolunt <i>Aquitāni.</i> | <i>A second</i> the Aquitani inhabit. |
| 6. <i>Tertiām</i> incolunt <i>Celtæ.</i> | <i>The third</i> the Celtæ inhabit. |
| 7. Ipsorum lingua Celtæ adpel-
lantur. | In their own tongue they are called
Celtæ. |
| 8. <i>Nostra</i> lingua <i>Galli</i> adpellan-
tur. | In <i>our</i> tongue they are called <i>Galli.</i> |
| 9. Gallia est omnis divisa in partes
tris; <i>quarum</i> unam incolunt
Belgæ, alteram Aquitani,
tertiam <i>qui</i> ipsorum lingua
Celtæ, nostra Galli adpel-
lantur. | All Gallia is divided into three parts;
one <i>of which</i> the Belgæ inhabit,
another the Aquitani, the third (<i>a</i>
<i>people</i>) <i>who</i> in their own tongue
are called Celtæ, in ours Galli. |
| <hr/> | |
| 10. Hi differunt. | These (people) differ. |
| 11. Hi <i>omnes</i> differunt. | <i>All</i> these people differ. |
| 12. Hi <i>omnes inter se</i> differunt. | All these people differ <i>among them-
selves</i> ; i. e. <i>one from another.</i> |

13. *Lingua* differunt. They differ *in tongue*.
 14. *Institūtis* differunt. They differ *in customs*.
 15. *Legib⁹* differunt. They differ *in laws*.
 16. Hi omnes lingua, institutis, legibus, inter se differunt. All these people differ from one another *in tongue, in customs, in laws*.
-

17. Gallos ab Aquitanis Garumna flumen dividit. The Garumna river divides the Galli from the Aquitani.
 18. Gallos a Belgis Matrona flumen dividit. The Matrona river divides the Galli from the Belgæ.
 19. Gallos a Belgis Sequana flumen dividit. The Sequana river divides the Galli from the Belgæ.
 20. Gallos ab Aquitanis Garumna flumen, a Belgis Matrona et Sequana dividit. The Garumna river divides the Galli from the Aquitani; the Matrona and Sequana divide them from the Belgæ.
-

21. Fortes sunt. They are brave.
 22. Fortissimi sunt Belgæ. The bravest are the Belgæ.
 23. Horum omnium fortissimi sunt Belgæ. Of all these the bravest are the Belgæ.
-

24. Absunt. They are away.
 25. A cultu provinciae absunt. They are away *from the civilization of the province*.
 26. Ab humanitate provinciae absunt. They are away from *the improved society* of the province.
 27. Longe absunt. They are *far away*.
 28. Longissime absunt. They are *the farthest away, or, at the greatest distance*.

29. A cultu *atque* humanitate pro-
vinciae longissime absunt. They are at the greatest distance from
the civilization *and* the improved so-
ciety of the province.
-

30. Mercatōres saepe commeant. Merchants often resort.
31. Mercatores *important*. Merchants *import*.

Now certain things

32. . . . effemīnant animos. . . . make minds effeminate.
33. . . . *ad effeminandos animos*
pertinent. . . . lead to minds being made effemi-
nate; i. e. tend to make minds effe-
minate.
34. *Ea* *important*. *Those things* they import.
35. *Ea, quae ad effeminandos ani-*
mōs pertinent, important. They import those things which tend
to make minds effeminate.
36. *Minime ad Belgas merca-*
tōres saepe commeant. *Least of all to the Belgæ* do mer-
chants often resort.
37. *Minime ad Belgas mercato-*
res ea, quae ad effeminandos ani-
mōs pertinent, important. *Least of all among the Belgæ* do mer-
chant import those things, which tend
to make minds effeminate.
38. *Minime ad Belgas mercatores*
saepe commeant, atque ea,
quae ad effeminandos ani-
mōs pertinent, important. Least of all to the Belgæ do merchants
often resort, *and* import those things,
which tend to make minds effemi-
nate.
-

39. Prope sunt. They are near.
40. *Proximi* sunt *Germānis*. They are *nearest to the Germani*.
41. Germani trans Rhenum inco-
lunt. The Germani inhabit the other side of
the Rhenus.
42. Cum Germanis bellum gerunt. With the Germani they carry on war.
43. Cum Germanis *continenter*
bellum gerunt. With the Germani they *incessantly*
carry on war.

44. Proximi sunt Germanis, qui trans Rhenum incolunt, quibus-cum continenter bellum gerunt. They are nearest to the Germani, *who* inhabit the other side of the Rhenus, with *whom* they incessantly carry on war.
-
45. Horum omnium fortissimi sunt Belgae, *propterea quod* a cultu provinciae absunt. Of all these people the bravest are the Belgæ, *because* they are at a distance from the civilization of the province.
46. Horum omnium fortissimi sunt Belgae, *propterea quod* minime ad eos mercatores saepe commeant. Of all these people the bravest are the Belgæ, *because* least of all to *them* do merchants often resort.
47. Horum omnium fortissimi sunt Belgae, *propterea quod* proximi sunt Germanis. Of all these people the bravest are the Belgæ, *because* they are nearest to the Germani.
48. Horum omnium fortissimi sunt Belgae, *propterea quod* a cultu atque humanitate provinciae longissime absunt, minimèque ad eos mercatores saepe commeant atque ea quae ad effeminandos animos pertinent important, proximique sunt Germanis qui trans Rhenum incolunt, quibuscum continenter bellum gerunt. Of all these people the bravest are the Belgæ, because they are at the greatest distance from the civilization and improved society of the province, *and* least of all to them do merchants resort and import those things which tend to make minds effeminate, *and* (lastly because) they are nearest to the Germani, who live on the other side of the Rhenus, with whom they incessantly carry on war.
-
49. Helvetii reliquos Gallos præcedunt. The Helvetii surpass the other Galli.
50. Helvetii quoque reliquos Gallos *virtute* præcedunt. The Helvetii *too* surpass the other Galli in *valour*.
51. Helvetii proeliis cum Germanis contendunt. The Helvetii contend in battles with the Germani.

52. *Fere quotidiānis proeliis cum Germanis contendunt.* They contend in almost daily battles with the Germani.
53. *Helvetii Germanos prohibent.* The Helvetii keep off the Germani.
54. *Helvetii finib⁹ suis Germanos prohibent.* The Helvetii keep off the Germani from their territories.
55. *Helvetii in finib⁹ Germanōrum bellum gerunt.* The Helvetii carry on war in the territories of the Germani.
56. *Helvetii aut suis finibus Germanos prohibent, aut ipsi in eōrum finib⁹ bellum gerunt.* The Helvetii either keep off the Germani from their own territories, or themselves carry on war in their territories.
57. *Helvetii fere quotidianis proeliis cum Germanis contendunt, quum aut suis finibus eos prohibent, aut ipsi in eorum finibus bellum gerunt.* The Helvetii contend in almost daily battles with the Germani, whilst they either keep them off from their own territories, or themselves carry on war in their territories.
58. *Qua de caussa Helvetii quoque reliquos Gallos virtute praecedunt, quod fere quotidianis proeliis cum Germanis contendunt, quum aut suis finibus eos prohibent, aut ipsi in eorum finibus bellum gerunt.* For which reason the Helvetii too surpass the other Galli in valour, because they contend in almost daily battles with the Germani, either keeping them off from their own territories, or themselves carrying on war in their territories.
-
59. *Unam partem Galli obtinēnt.* One part the Galli occupy.
60. *Unam partem Gallos obtinēre dictum est.* One part, it has been said, the Galli occupy.
61. *Ea pars initium capit a flumine Rhodāno.* That part takes (its) commencement from the river Rhodanus.
62. *Ea pars, quam Gallos obtinere dictum est, initium capit a flumine Rhodano.* That part, which it has been said the Galli occupy, takes its commencement from the river Rhodanus.
-
63. *Continētur Garumna flumine.* It is bounded by the Garumna river.

64. *Continetur oceāno.* It is bounded by the ocean.
65. *Continetur finibus Belgārum.* It is bounded by the territories of the Belgæ.
66. *Continetur Garumna flumine, oceano, finibus Belgarum.* It is bounded by the Garumna river, by the ocean, by the territories of the Belgæ.
-
67. *Adtingit flumen Rhenum.* It touches the river Rhenus.
68. *Adtingit ab Sequānis flumen Rhenum.* It touches the river Rhenus near the Sequani.
69. *Adtingit ab Helvetiis flumen Rhenum.* It touches the river Rhenus near the Helvetii.
70. *Adtingit ab Sequanis et Helvetiis flumen Rhenum.* It touches the river Rhenus near the Sequani and Helvetii.
-
71. *Vergit ad Septemtriōnes.* It inclines to the North.
-
72. *Ea pars, quam Gallos obtinere dictum est, initium caput a flumine Rhodano; continetur Garumna flumine, oceano, finibus Belgarum; adtingit etiam ab Sequanis et Helvetiis flumen Rhenum; vergit ad Septemtriones.* That part, which it has been said the Galli occupy, takes its commencement from the river Rhodanus; is bounded by the Garumna river, by the ocean, by the territories of the Belgæ; touches also the river Rhenus near the Sequani and Helvetii; (and lastly) inclines to the north.
-
73. *Belgae ab extrēmis Galliae finibus oriuntur.* The Belgæ rise or begin from the outermost, or farthest territories of the Galli.
-
74. *Pertinent ad inferiōrem partem fluminis Rheni.* They extend to the lower part of the river Rhenus.

75. Spectant in Septemtriones. They look into the North.
76. Spectant in *orientem solem*. They look into *the rising sun*.
77. Spectant in Septemtriones *et orientem solem*. They look into the North *and* the rising sun; i. e. they lie in a north-easterly direction.
-
78. Belgæ ab extremis Galliae finibus oriuntur; pertinent ad inferiorem partem fluminis Rheni; spectant in Septemtriones et orientem solem. The Belgæ begin from the farthest territories of Gallia; extend to the lower part of the Rhenus; (and) lie in a North-easterly direction.
-
79. Aquitania a Garumna flumine ad Pyrenæos montes pertinet. Aquitania extends from the Garumna river to the Pyrenæan mountains.
80. Una pars oceani est ad Hispaniam. One part of the ocean is near Spain.
81. *Ad eam partem oceani pertinet.* To that part of the ocean it extends.
82. Aquitania ad eam partem oceani, *quae* est ad Hispaniam, pertinet. Aquitania extends to that part of the ocean, *which* is near Hispania.
83. Aquitania a Garumna flumine ad Pyrenæos montes, *et* ad eam partem oceani *quae* est ad Hispaniam pertinet. Aquitania extends from the Garumna river to the Pyrenæan mountains, *and* to that part of the ocean which is near Hispania.
-
84. Spectat inter occiduum solis et Septemtriones. It (Aquitania) looks between the setting of the sun and the North; i. e. it lies in a north-westerly direction.
-
85. Nobilis fuit. He was illustrious—of noble birth.

86. *Apud Helvetios nobilissimus fuit Orgetōrix.* Among the Helvetii the most illustrious (man) was Orgetorix.
87. *Apud Helvetios longe nobilissimus fuit Orgetorix.* Among the Helvetii by far the most illustrious man was Orgetorix.
88. *Apud Helvetios longe ditissimus fuit Orgetorix.* Among the Helvetii by far the most wealthy man was Orgetorix.
89. *Apud Helvetios longe nobilissimus et ditissimus fuit Orgetorix.* Among the Helvetii by far the most illustrious and most wealthy man was Orgetorix.
-
90. *Is coniuratiōnem facit.* This (man) makes a conspiracy.
91. *Is coniurationem fecit.* This (man) made a conspiracy.
92. *Is coniurationem nobilitatis fecit.* This man made a conspiracy of the nobility.
93. *Marco Messāla consūle.* Marcus Messala (being) consul.
94. *Marcus Pisōne consule.* Marcus Piso being consul.
95. *Marco Messala et Marco Pisone consulibus; (or thus) M. Messala et M. Pisone coss.* Marcus Messala and Marcus Piso being *consuls*; i. e. in the consulship of those persons (which was the year 61 before Christ.)
96. *Regni cupiditāte est inductus.* He was induced by a passionate desire of royal power.
97. *Is, M. Messala et M. Pisone coss., regni cupiditate inductus, coniurationem nobilitatis fecit.* This man, in the consulship of Marcus Messala and Marcus Piso, induced by a passionate desire of royal power, made a conspiracy of the nobility.
-
98. *Civitāti suadet.* He recommends to the state—to the citizens.
99. *Civitāti persuādet.* He succeeds in recommending to the citizens—he persuades the citizens.
100. *Eunt.* They go.
101. *De finib⁹ suis exeunt.* They go out of—they leave their territories.

102. Civitati persuadet, *ut de finibus suis exeant.* He persuades the citizens, *that they should leave their territories—to leave their territories.*
103. Civitati *persuādit* ut de finibus suis *exirent.* He *persuaded* the citizens *to leave their territories.*
104. Civitati persuasit, *ut de finibus suis cum omnibus copiis exirent.* He persuaded the citizens to leave their territories *with all their property.*
-

105. Facile erat. It was easy.
106. Perfacile erat. It was very easy.
107. Imperio potiuntur. They possess themselves of empire.
108. Perfacile erat imperio potiri. It was very easy *to possess themselves of empire.*
109. Perfacile erat *totius Galliae* imperio potiri. It was very easy to possess themselves of *the empire of the whole of Gallia.*
-
110. Stant. They stand.
111. Omnibus praestant. They stand before all—are superior to all.
112. *Virtute* omnibus praestabant. *In valour* they were superior to all.
113. Perfacile erat, *quum virtute omnibus praestarent, totius Galliae imperio potiri.* It was very easy, *seeing that in valour they were superior to all, to possess themselves of the empire of the whole of Gallia.*
114. Perfacile *esse, ostendit*, quum virtute omnibus praestarent, totius Galliae imperio potiri. It was very easy, *he pointed out*, seeing that in valour they were superior to all, to possess themselves of the empire of the whole of Gallia.
-
115. Civitati persuasit, *ut de finibus suis cum omnibus co-* He persuaded the citizens to leave their territories with all their pro-

piis exirent: perfacile esse, quum virtute omnibus praestarent, totius Galliae imperio potiri.

perty : (pointing out to them) that it was very easy, seeing that in valour they were superior to all, to possess themselves of the empire of the whole of Gallia.

116. Is, M. Messala et M. Pisone coss., regni cupiditate inductus, coniunctionem nobilitatis fecit; *et* civitati persuasit ut de finibus suis cum omnibus copiis exirent: perfacile esse, quum virtute omnibus praestarent, totius Galliae imperio potiri.

This man (Orgetorix), in the consulship of M. Messala et M. Piso, induced by a passionate desire of royal power, made a conspiracy of the nobility; and persuaded the citizens to leave their territories with all their property: pointing out to them that it was very easy, seeing that in valour they were superior to all, to possess themselves of the empire of the whole of Gallia.

117. Id eis suasit.

This he recommended to them.

118. Id eis persuasit.

This he succeeded in recommending to them; (or) to this he persuaded them.

119. Id *facile* eis persuasit.

To this he easily persuaded them.

120. Id *facilius* eis persuasit.

To this he more easily persuaded them.

121. Id *hoc facilius* eis persuasit.

To this he persuaded them the more easily on this account.

122. Undique Helvetii continentur.

On every side the Helvetii are confined.

123. Undique *natura loci* Helvetii continentur.

On every side by the nature of the place (or country) the Helvetii are confined.

124. Id *hoc facilius* eis persuasit, *quod* undique natura loci Helvetii continentur.

To this he persuaded them the more easily, because on every side by the nature of the country the Helvetii are confined.

125. *Una ex parte continentur flumine Rheno latissimo.* On one part they are confined by the very broad river Rhenus.
126. *Una ex parte continentur flumine Rheno altissimo.* On one part they are confined by the very deep river Rhenus.
127. *Una ex parte continentur flumine Rheno latissimo atque altissimo.* On one part they are confined by the very broad *and* very deep river Rhenus.
128. *Altera ex parte continentur monte Jura altissimo.* On another part they are confined by the very high mountain Jura.
129. *Tertia ex parte continentur lacu Lemanno et flumine Rhodano.* On the third part they are confined by the lake Lemannus and the river Rhodanus.
130. *Flumen Rhenus agrum Helvetium a Germanis dividit.* The river Rhenus divides the Helvetian land from the Germani.
131. *Mons Jura est inter Sequanos et Helvetios.* The mountain Jura is between the Sequani and the Helvetii.
132. *Flumen Rhodanus provinciam nostram ab Helvetiis dividit.* The river Rhodanus divides our province from the Helvetii.
-
133. *Id hoc facilius eis persuasit, quod undique loci natura Helvetii continentur: una ex parte, flumine Rheno latissimo atque altissimo, qui agrum Helvetium a Germanis dividit; altera ex parte, monte Jura altissimo, qui est inter Sequanos et Helvetios; tertia, lacu Lemanno et flumine Rhodano, qui provinciam nostram ab Helvetiis dividit.* To this he persuaded them the more easily, because, on every side by the nature of the country the Helvetii are confined: on one part, by the very broad and very deep river Rhenus, which divides the Helvetian land from the Germani: on another part, by the very high mountain Jura, which is between the Sequani and Helvetii; on the third, by the lake Lemannus and the river Rhodanus, which divides our province from the Helvetii.

I34. *Late vagantur.*

They wander widely.

135. *Minus* late vagantur. They wander *less* widely.
136. *Fit, ut minus* late vagentur. *It is brought about that they wander less widely.*
137. *His rebus fit, ut minus* late vagentur. *By these things (circumstances) it is brought about that they wander less widely.*
138. His rebus *fiebat, ut minus* late vagarentur. *By these circumstances it was brought about that they wandered less widely.*
-
139. Bellum inférunt. They carry war into or attack (any country).
140. Bellum *inferre possunt.* They can attack.
141. Bellum *finitimis inferre possunt.* They can attack the adjoining (people).
142. *Minus facile bellum finitimi- mis inferre possunt.* They can *less easily* attack the adjoining people.
143. *His rebus fit, ut minus facile bellum finitimi inferre pos- sint.* *By these circumstances it is brought about that they can less easily attack the adjoining people.*
144. His rebus *fiebat, ut minus facile bellum finitimi inferre pos- sent.* *By these circumstances it was brought about that they could less easily attack the adjoining people.*
145. His rebus *fiebat, ut et minus late vagarentur, et minus facile finitimi bellum inferre possent.* *By these circumstances it was brought about, that they both wandered less widely, and could less easily attack the adjoining people.*
 The consequence of these circumstances was, that *on the one hand* they were limited in their (peaceable) excursions (at home), *and on the other* they could less easily attack the adjoining people.
-
146. Magno dolore afficiuntur. They are affected with great grief—great indignation. They are very indignant.

147. *Magno dolore afficiebantur.* They *were affected* with great indignation—they were very indignant.
148. *Bellandi erant cupidi.* They were passionately fond of making war.
149. *Homines bellandi cupidi magno dolore afficiebantur.* Men passionately fond of making war (like the Helvetii), were very indignant.
150. *Qua de causa homines bellandi cupidi magno dolore afficiebantur.* For which reason men passionately fond of making war (like the Helvetii) were very indignant.
-

151. *Angustos habent finis.* They have narrow territories—The territories which they have are narrow—confined.
152. *Angustos habebant finis.* They *had* narrow territories—The territories *they had* were confined.
153. *Pro multitudine hominum, angustos habebant finis.* Considering the great number of inhabitants, the territories they *had* were confined.
154. *Pro gloria belli, angustos habebant finis.* Considering (their) glory of war—their great reputation for war, the territories they *had* were confined.
155. *Pro gloria fortitudinis, angustos habebant finis.* Considering (their) great reputation for courage, the territories they *had* were confined.
156. *Pro gloria belli atque fortitudinis, angustos habebant finis.* Considering their great reputation for war and courage, the territories they *had* were confined.
157. *Angustos se finis habere arbitrantur.* They think they have narrow territories—they think the territories they *have* are confined.
158. *Angustos se finis habere arbitrabantur.* They thought that they *had* narrow territories.—They thought that the territories they *had* were confined.
159. *Pro multitudine autem homi-* Moreover considering the great num-

num, et pro gloria belli atque fortitudinis, angustos se finis habere arbitrabantur.

ber of inhabitants, and their great reputation for war and courage, their territories they thought were confined.

160. *Hi milia passuum ducenta patent.* These (their territories) extend two hundred thousands of paces—two hundred miles.

161. *Hi milia passuum CC patebant.* These extended 200 miles.

162. *Hi milia passuum ducenta quadraginta patebant.* These extended two hundred (*and forty*) miles.

163. *Hi in longitudinem milia passuum ducenta quadraginta patebant.* These extended *in length* two hundred and forty miles.

164. *Hi in latitudinem milia passuum centum octoginta patebant.* These extended *in breadth one hundred and eighty* miles.

165. *Qui in longitudinem milia passuum CCXL, in longitudinem CLXXX patebant.* Now these extended 240 miles in length, 180 in breadth.

166. *Ducti sunt.* They were led.
167. *Adducti sunt.* They were *led to* (this)—they were induced.
168. *His rebus adducti, consti- tuerunt . . .* Induced by these things—these considerations, they resolved . . .
169. *Moti sunt.* They were moved.
170. *Permoti sunt.* They were *successfully* moved—they were prevailed upon.
171. *Auctoritate Orgetorix permoti, constituerunt . . .* Prevailed upon by the authority of Orgetorix, they resolved . . .

Now certain things

172. . . . ad proficiscendum pertinet. . . . lead to setting out—are necessary as preparations for setting out.
173. . . . ad proficiscendum pertinebant. . . . were necessary as preparations for setting out.
174. Constituerunt ea comparare. They resolved to get those things together.
175. Constituerunt, ea, quae ad proficiscendum pertinērent, comparare. They resolved to get those things together, which (*they thought*) were necessary as preparations for setting out.
176. . . . jumenta emere. . . . to buy beasts of burden
177. . . . carros emere. . . . to buy waggons.
178. . . . jumentōrum et carrorum magnum numērum coemere. . . . to buy up a great number of beasts of burden and of waggons.
179. . . . jumentorum et carrorum quam maximum numerum coemere. . . . to buy up the greatest possible number of beasts of burden and waggons.
-
180. . . . sementis magnas facere. . . . to make great sowings—to sow a great quantity of land.
181. . . . sementis quam maximas facere. To make the greatest possible sowings—to sow the greatest possible quantity of land.
182. Copia frumenti subpetit. Abundance of corn is supplied—there is abundance of corn in store.
183. In itinēre copia frumenti subpetit. On the march there is abundance of corn in store.
184. (Constituerunt) sementis quam maximas facere, ut in itinere copia frumenti subpetēret. (They resolved) to sow the greatest possible quantity of land, that on their march there might be an abundance of corn in store.
-

185. (*Constituerunt*) *pacem con-*
firmare. (They resolved) to secure peace.
186. . . . *cum proximis civitati-*
bus pacem confirmare. . . . to secure peace with the nearest states.
187. . . . *cum proximis civitati-*
bus amicitiam confirmare. . . . to secure friendship with the nearest states.
188. . . . *cum proximis civitati-*
bus pacem et amicitiam
confirmare. . . . to secure peace and friendship with the nearest states.
-

189. *His rebus adducti, et aucto-*
ritate Orgetorigis permoti,
constituerunt, ea quae ad
proficiscendum pertinarent
comparare; jumentorum et
carrorum quam maximum
numerum coemere; semen-
tis quam maximas facere,
ut in itinere copia frumenti
subpeteret; cum proximis
civitatibus pacem et ami-
citiam confirmare. Induced by these circumstances, and prevailed upon by the authority of Orgetorix, they resolved to get together those things which they thought were necessary as preparations for setting out ; to buy up the greatest possible number of beasts of burden and waggons ; to sow the greatest possible quantity of land, that on their march there might be an abundance of corn in store ; (and lastly) to secure peace and friendship with the nearest states.
-

190. *Biennium Helvetiis satis*
erat. A period of two years was enough for the Helvetii.
191. *Biennium sibi satis esse dux-*
erunt. A period of two years was enough for them, they thought.
192. *Ad eas res conficiendas, bien-*
nium sibi satis esse dux-
erunt. For these things—these preparations being completed—for the completion of these preparations, a period of two years was enough for them, they thought.
-

193. Profectiōnem confirmant. They fix the departure.
194. Profactionem *lege* confirmant. They fix the departure *by a law*.
195. *In tertium annum profectiōnem lege confirmant.* *For the third year they fix the departure by a law.*
-
196. Ad eas res conficiendas, bienium sibi satis esse duxerunt; in tertium annum profactionem *lege* confirmant. For the completion of these preparations, a period of two years was enough for them they thought; for the third year they fix the departure by a law.
197. Ad eas res conficiendas Orgetorix deligitur. For the completion of these preparations Orgetorix is selected.
-
198. Is legatiōnem suscipit. He takes up the embassy.
199. Is *sibi* legationem suscipit. He takes upon *himself* the embassy.
200. Is *sibi* legationem *ad civitātes* suscipit. He takes upon himself the embassy *to the states*.
-
201. In eo itinere persuadet Casticō. In this journey, or in the journey for this purpose, he persuades Casticus.
202. Casticus Catamantaledis erat filius. Casticus was son of Catamantaledes.
203. Casticus erat Sequānus. Casticus was a Sequan—one of the Sequani.
204. In eo itinere persuadet Casticō, Catamantaledis *filio, Sequano.* In the journey for this purpose, he persuades Casticus, *son* of Catamantaledes, (*and*) a Sequan.
-
205. Pater Castici regnum in Se- The father of Casticus had held royal

- quanis obtinuerat.
206. Pater Castici regnum in Sequani multos annos obtinuerat.
207. Pater Castici amicus appellatus erat.
208. Pater Castici a senatu populi Romani amicus appellatus erat.
209. Pater Castici regnum in Sequani multos annos obtinuerat, et a senatu populi Romani amicus appellatus erat.
210. Regnum occipat.
211. Persuadet * Castico, ut regnum occuparet.
212. Persuadet Castico, ut regnum in civitate sua occuparet.
213. In eo itinere persuadet Castico, Catamantaledis filio, Sequano, cuius pater regnum in civitate sua multos annos obtinuerat, et a senatu populi Romani ami-
- power among the Sequani.
- The father of Casticus had many years held royal power among the Sequani.
- The father of Casticus had been called a friend.
- The father of Casticus had been called a friend by the senate of the Roman people.
- The father of Casticus had many years held royal power among the Sequani, and had been called a friend by the senate of the Roman people.
- He seizes royal power.
- He persuades, (or persuaded) Casticus to seize royal power.
- He persuades Casticus to seize royal power in his state.
- In the journey for this purpose he persuades Casticus, son of Catamantaledes and a Sequan, whose father had many years held royal power in his state, and had been called a friend by the senate of the Roman

* *Persuadet* generally means *he persuades*; but in telling a story we often use the present for the past. This *historic* present, as it is called, may be followed by the tenses which belong to the past. Thus the true present construction is *persuadet C. ut. r. occupet*; that for the past is *persuasit C. ut. r. occuparet*. See 108, 109. The present example mixes the two together. See also 295.

cus adpellatus erat, ut people, to seize royal power in his regnum in civitate sua occuparet. state.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 214. Dumnorigi persuadet. | He persuades Dumnorix. |
| 215. Dumnorix erat Aeduus. | Dumnorix was an <i>Aeduan</i> —one of the <i>Aedi</i> . |
| 216. Dumnorix erat frater Diviticii. | Dumnorix was <i>brother of Divitiacus</i> . |
| 217. Item Dumnorigi Aeduo, fratris Divitiaci persuadet. | In like manner Dumnorix, an <i>Aeduan</i> (and) brother of Divitiacus he persuades. |
| <hr/> | |
| 218. Dumnorix principatum in civitate obtinebat. | Dumnorix held the chief power in the state. |
| 219. Dumnorix eo tempore principatum in civitate obtinebat. | Dumnorix at that time held the chief power in the state. |
| 220. Dumnorix acceptus erat. | Dumnorix was received, welcome. |
| 221. Dumnorix plebi acceptus erat. | Dumnorix was a favorite with the common people. |
| 222. Dumnorix maxime plebi acceptus erat. | Dumnorix was a very great favorite with the common people. |
| 223. Dumnorix eo tempore principatum in civitate obtinebat, ac maxime plebi acceptus erat. | Dumnorix at that time held the chief power in the state, and was a very great favorite with the common people. |
| <hr/> | |
| 224. Dumnorix idem conatur. | Dumnorix attempts the same. |
| 225. Dumnorigi ut idem conatur persuadet. | Dumnorix he persuades (or persuaded) to attempt the same. |
| 226. Dumnorigi filiam suam dat. | To Dumnorix he gives his daughter. |

227. Dumnorigi filiam suam in matrimonium dat. To Dumnorix he gives his daughter in marriage.
228. Itemque Dumnorigi, Æduo fratri Divitiaci, qui eo tempore principatum in civitate obtinebat ac maxime plebi acceptus erat, ut idem conaretur, persuadet; eique filiam suam in matrimonium dat. And in like manner Dumnorix, an Æduan, brother of Divitiacus, and who at that time held the chief power in the state, and was a very great favorite with the common people, he persuades to attempt the same; and gives him his daughter in marriage.
-

229. Perfacile erat. It was a very easy thing.
230. Perfacile factu erat. It was a very easy thing to do—it was very practicable.
231. Perfacile factu erat conata perficere. It was very practicable to succeed in their endeavours.
232. Ipse imperium obtenturus erat. He himself was about to hold military command.
233. Ipse sua civitatis imperium obtenturus erat. He himself was about to hold the military command of his own state.
234. Perfacile factu erat conata perficere, propterea quod ipse suas civitatis imperium obtenturus erat. It was very practicable to succeed in their attempts, because he himself was about to hold the military command of his own state.
235. Perfacile factu esse, illis probat, conata perficere, propterea quod ipse sua civitatis imperium obtenturus esset. It was very practicable, he proves to them, to succeed in their endeavours, because he himself (*he said*) was about to hold the military command of his own state.
-
236. Plurimum Helvetii possunt. The Helvetii are the most powerful.
237. Totius Galliae plurimum Helvetii possunt. Of the whole of Gallia, the Helvetii are the most powerful.

238. Non est dubium. There is not a doubt.
239. Non est dubium *quin plurimum possint.* There is not a doubt, *but that they are the most powerful.*
240. Non erat dubium quin totius Galliae plurimum Helvetii possent. There was not a doubt, but that of the whole of Gallia the Helvetii were the most powerful.
241. Non esse dubium, ostendit, quin totius Galliae plurimum Helvetii possent. There was not a doubt, *he points out to them,* but that of the whole of Gallia the Helvetii were the most powerful.
-

- 242 Ipse Castico regnum conciliaturus erat. He himself was about to procure royal power for Casticus.
- 243 Ipse Dumnorigi regnum conciliaturus erat. He himself was about to procure royal power for Dumnorix.
244. Ipse illis regna conciliaturus erat. He himself was about to procure *royal power for them.*
245. Ipse, *suis copiis*, illis regna conciliaturus erat. He himself, *with his own resources*, was about to procure royal power for them.
246. Ipse, *suo exercitu*, illis regna conciliaturus erat. He himself, *with his own army*, was about to procure royal power for them.
247. Ipse, suis copiis suoque exercitu, illis regna conciliaturus erat. He himself, *with his own resources, and his own army*, was about to procure royal power for them.
248. Se suis copiis suoque exercitu illis regna conciliaturum confirmat. *He himself, he assures (them), with his own resources and his own army would procure royal power for them.*
-

249. Perfacile factu esse, illis probat, conata perficere, propterea quod ipse suae civitatis imperium obtenturus eset: non esse dubium, quin totius Galliae plurimum
- It was very practicable, he proves to them, to succeed in their endeavours, because he himself was about to hold the military command of his own state: (for) there was no doubt (*he points out*), but that of the whole of Gallia

mum Helvetii possent: se suis copiis suoque exercitu illis regna conciliaturum confirmat.

the Helvetii were the most powerful : (and lastly) he himself, he assures them, with his own resources and his own army, would procure royal power for them.

250. Hac oratione adducti, fidem dant. Induced by this speaking—these arguments, they give faith—they give a promise.

251. *Inter se* fidem dant. They give a promise *between them*—they exchange a promise.

252. *Inter se jusjurandum* dant. They give *an oath* between them—they exchange an oath.

253. *Inter se fidem et jusjurandum* dant. They exchange a promise *and* an oath.
-

254. Regnum occupant. They seize royal power.

255. Totius Galliae potiuntur. They possess themselves of the whole of Gallia.

256. Totius Galliae potiri possunt. *They can possess themselves* of the whole of Gallia.

257. *Regno occupato*, totius Galliae potiri possunt. Royal power (*once seized*), they can possess themselves of the whole of Gallia.

258. Totius Galliae *sese* potiri posse sperant. They hope that *they shall be able* to possess themselves of the whole of Gallia.

259. *Regno occupato*, totius Galliae *sese* potiri posse sperant. They hope that, royal power once seized, they shall be able to possess themselves of the whole of Gallia.

260. *Per tris potentissimos populos* totius Galliae *sese* potiri posse sperant. They hope that they shall be able *through the three most powerful people* to possess themselves of the whole of Gallia.
-

261. Per tris *firmissimos* populos totius Galliae sese potiri posse sperant. They hope that they shall be able, through the three *most firmly established* people, to possess themselves of the whole of Gallia.
262. Per tris *potentissimos ac firmissimos* populos, totius Galliae sese potiri posse sperant. They hope that they shall be able, through the three most powerful *and* most firmly established people, to possess themselves of the whole of Gallia.
-
263. Hac oratione adducti, inter se fidem et jusjurandum dant; *et*, regno occupato, per tris *potentissimos ac firmissimos* populos, totius Galliae sese potiri posse sperant. Induced by these reasons, they exchange a promise and an oath ; *and* they hope, that, the royal power once seized, they shall be able, through the three most powerful and most firmly established people, to possess themselves of the whole of Gallia.
-
264. Ea res Helvetiis enunciatur. This thing—This intrigue is divulged to the Helvetii.
265. Ea res Helvetiis *per indicium* enunciatur. This intrigue is divulged *through secret information* to the Helvetii.
266. Orgetorix caussam dicit. Orgetorix says or pleads (his) cause.
267. Orgetorigem caussam dicere coegerunt. They compelled Orgetorix to plead his cause.
268. Orgetorigem *ex vinculis causam dicere* coegerunt. They compelled Orgetorix to plead his cause *out of chains*; i. e. *as a prisoner*.
269. *Moribus suis* Orgetorigem *ex vinculis caussam dicere* coegerunt. According to their customs they compelled Orgetorix to plead his cause out of chains.
270. Ea *re* Helvetiis *per indicium enunciata*, moribus suis Orgetorigem *ex vinculis causam dicere* coegerunt. This intrigue being divulged to the Helvetii by secret information, they, according to their customs, compelled Orgetorix to plead his cause out of chains.
-
271. Poena sequitur. Punishment follows.

272. *Damnātum poena sequitur.* Punishment follows him *condemned—if condemned*, punishment awaits him.
273. *Crematur.* He is burnt to death.
274. *Igni cremātur.* He is burnt to death *with fire*.
275. *Damnatum' poena sequitur, ut igni cremētur.* If condemned, the punishment awaits him *that he should be* burned to death —if condemned, the punishment of being burnt to death awaits him.
276. *Damnatum poenam sequi oportet, ut igni cremetur.* It is the law, that, if condemned, the punishment of being burnt to death awaits him.
277. *Damnatum poenam sequi oportēbat, ut igni crenārētur.* It was the law, that, if condemned, the punishment of being burnt to death awaited him.
-

278. *Dies constitūta est.* A day was fixed.
279. *Die constituta.* A day being fixed.
280. *Die constituta causae dictiōnis.* The day of the pleading of the cause—the day for pleading the cause being fixed.
281. *Orgetorix omnem suam familiam coēgit.* Orgetorix drove together all his slaves—compelled them to attend.
282. *Orgetorix ad judicium omnem suam familiam undique que coegit.* Orgetorix compelled all his slaves from all quarters to attend at the trial.
283. *Orgetorix ad judicium omnem suam familiam, ad hominum milia decem, undique coegit.* Orgetorix compelled all his slaves from all quarters, amounting to ten thousands of men, to attend at the trial.
284. *Orgetorix omnis clientes suos condurit.* Orgetorix brought together all his clients.
285. *Orgetorix omnis clientes suos eōdem conduxit.* Orgetorix brought together all his clients to the same place.
286. *Orgetorix omnis obaseratos suos eōdem conduxit.* Orgetorix brought together all his debtors to the same place.

287. Orgetorix omnis clientes obaeratosque suos eodem conduxit. Orgetorix brought together all his clients *and* debtors to the same place.
288. Clientium, obaeratōrumque magnum numerum habēbat. *Of* clients and *of* debtors *he had a great number.*
289. Orgetorix omnis clientes obaeratosque suos, quorum magnum numerum habebat, eodem conduxit. Orgetorix brought together to the same place all his clients and debtors, *of whom* he had a great number.
290. Die constituta caussae dictio-nis, Orgetorix ad judicium omnem suam familiam, ad hominum milia decem, undique coegit; et omnis clientes obaeratosque suos, quorum magnum numerum habebat, eodem conduxit. The day being fixed for pleading the cause, Orgetorix compelled all his slaves from all quarters, to the number of ten thousand men, to attend at the trial; *and* brought to the same place all his clients and debtors, *of whom* he had a great number.
-
291. Per eos se eripit. Through these he rescues himself.
292. Caussam dicit. He pleads (his) cause.
293. Per eos, ne caussam dicat, se eripit. Through these he rescues himself, (*so as*) *not to plead* his cause.
294. Per eos, ne caussam dicēret, se eripuit. Through these he *rescued* himself so as *not to plead* his cause.
295. Civītas incitāta est. The state was roused.
296. Civitas ob eam rem incitata est. The state was roused *at this thing—at this proceeding.*
297. Civitas jus suum exequitur. The state *follow out—obtain their right.*
298. Civitas armis jus suum exēqui-tur. The state *endeavour to obtain their right by arms.*
299. Multitudinem hominū magistratus cogunt. The magistrates drive together—collect a multitude of men.
300. Multitudinum hominum ex agris magistratus cogunt. The magistrates collect a multitude of men *out of the fields—out of the open country.*

301. Civitas, ob eam rem incitata, armis jus suum exequi conatur; multitudinemque hominum ex agris magistratus cogunt.
- The state, roused at this proceeding, endeavour to obtain their right by arms; and the magistrates collect a multitude of men from the open country.
-
302. Orgetorix moritur.
- Orgetorix dies.
303. Quum civitas, ob eam rem incitata, armis jus suum exequi conatur, multitudinemque hominum ex agris magistratus cogunt, Orgetorix moritur.
- While the state, roused at this proceeding, endeavour to obtain their right by arms; and the magistrates collect a multitude of men from the open country, Orgetorix dies.
304. Quum civitas, ob eam rem incitata, armis jus suum exequi conarētur, multitudinemque hominum ex agris magistratus cogērent, Orgetorix mortuus est.
- While the state, roused at this proceeding, were endeavouring to obtain their right by arms, and the magistrates were collecting a multitude of men from the open country, Orgetorix died.
-
305. Non abest suspicio.
- There is not absent a suspicion—there is not wanting a suspicion.
306. Ipse mortem consciscit.
- He himself decrees death.
307. Ipse sibi mortem consciūvit.
- He himself *decreed* death *against him-self*—he committed suicide.
308. Neque abest suspicio, quin ipse sibi mortem consciūvit.
- Nor is there wanting a suspicion *that he committed* suicide.
309. Neque abest suspicio, ut Helvetii arbitrantur, quin ipse sibi mortem consciūvit.
- Nor is there wanting a suspicion, *as the Helvetii think*, that he committed suicide—and there is good ground, *as the Helvetii think*, for suspecting that he committed suicide.
310. Post Orgetorigis mortem . . .
- After the death of Orgetorix . . .

311. Helvetii id quod constituē-
rant faciunt.
The Helvetii do that which they had
determined.
312. Id facere conantur.
They endeavour to do this.
313. Nihilo minus id facere co-
natur.
Nothing the less do they endeavour to
do this; i. e. they relax nothing in
their endeavours to do this.
314. E finibus suis exeunt.
They go out of—they leave their terri-
tories.
315. Post ejus mortem, nihilo mi-
nus Helvetii id quod con-
stituerant facere conantur,
ut e finibus suis exeant.
After his death the Helvetii relax no-
thing in their endeavours to do that
which they had determined, (namely)
to leave their territories.
-
316. Jam parāti sunt.
They are now ready—they are at last
ready.
317. Jam ad eam rem parati sunt.
They are at last ready *for this thing—*
for this undertaking.
318. Jam se ad eam rem paratos
esse arbitrantur.
They think that they are at last ready
for this undertaking.
319. Jam se ad eam rem paratos
esse arbitrāti sunt.
They thought that they were at last
ready for this undertaking.
320. Oppida sua omnia incendunt.
All their towns they set on fire.
321. Oppida sua omnia numero
ad duodecim incendunt.
All their towns *in number* (amounting)
to twelve, they set on fire.
322. Vicos suos ad quadringen-
tos incendunt.
Their villages amounting to *four hun-*
dred they set on fire.
323. Reliqua privāta aedificia
incendunt:
The other private buildings they set
on fire.
324. Oppida sua omnia numero
ad duodecim, vicos ad qua-
dringentos, reliqua privata
aedificia incendunt.
All their towns *in number* amounting
to twelve, their villages amounting
to four hundred, (and) the rest of
their private buildings, they set on
fire.
-

325. Frumentum combūrunt. The corn they burn up.
326. Frumentum secum portatūri erant. The corn *they were going to carry with them.*
327. Frumentum *onne praeter quod* secum portaturi erant comburunt. *All the corn, except what they were going to carry with them, they burn up.*
-

328. Domum redeunt. They return home.
329. Spes sublāta est. Hope was taken away.
330. Domum reditiōnis spes sublata est. Hope of returning home was taken away.
331. Parāti erant. They were ready.
332. Paratiōres erant. They were *more ready.*
333. Omnia pericūla subeunt. The undergo all dangers.
334. Paratiōres ad omnia pericula subeunda erant. They were more ready *for all dangers being undergone*—or to undergo all dangers.
335. Domum reditiōnis *spe sublata*, paratiōres ad omnia pericula subeunda erant. *The hope of returning home being taken away, they were more ready to undergo all dangers.*
336. Ubi jam se ad eam rem paratos esse arbitrati sunt, oppida sua omnia numero ad duodecim, vicos ad quadrungentos, reliqua privata aedificia incendunt; frumentum omne, praeter quod secum portaturi erant, comburunt; ut, domum reditiōnis spe sublata, paratiōres ad omnia pericula subeunda essent.
- When they thought that they were at last ready for this undertaking, all their towns, in number amounting to twelve, their villages, amounting to four hundred, and the other private buildings, they set on fire; all the corn, except what they were going to carry with them, they burn up; that (so), the hope of returning home being taken away, they might be more ready to undergo all dangers.*
-

337. Cibaria domo effērunt. Provisions they carry out from home.

338. *Molita cibaria domo effe-* *Ground provisions they carry out from*
runt. *home.*
339. *Trium mensium molita ci-* *Three months' ground provisions they*
baria domo efferunt. *carry out from home.*
340. *Trium mensium molita ciba-* *Three months' ground provisions *they**
ria sibi quemque domo ef- *order every one for himself to carry*
fere jubent. *out from home.*
-
341. *Persuādent Raurācis finiti-* *They persuade the Rauraci adjoining.*
mis.
342. *Persuadent Tulingis finiti-* *They persuade *the Tulingi* adjoining.*
mis.
343. *Persuadent Latobici finiti-* *They persuade *the Latobici* adjoining.*
mis.
344. *Persuadent Rauracis et Tu-* *They persuade the Rauraci, *and* the*
lingis et Latobici finiti- *Tulingi, *and* the Latobici adjoining.*
mis.
345. *Eōdum utuntur consilio.* *They use—adopt the same plan.*
346. *Oppida sua vicosque exūr-* *They burn to the ground their towns*
unt. *and villages.*
347. *Una cum Helvetiis profici-* *They set out together with the Hel-*
cuntur. *vetii.*
348. *Eodem usi consilio una cum* *Having adopted the same plan, they set*
iis proficiscuntur. *out together with them; they adopt*
*the same plan, *and* set out together*
with them.
349. *Oppidis suis vicisque exustis* *Their towns and villages being (first)*
una cum iis proficiscuntur. *burnt to the ground, they set out to-*
*gether with them.—*Having first**
**burnt* their towns, they set out, &c.*
*—*After burning* their towns, &c.*
*they set out, &c.—*They burn* their*
*towns, &c., *and* (then) set out, &c.*
350. *Eodem usi consilio, oppidis* *Having adopted the same plan, their*

suis vicisque exustis, una cum iis proficiscuntur.

towns and villages being first burnt to the ground, they set out together with them—they adopt the same plan, and, having burnt their towns and villages to the ground, set out together with them.

351. Persuadent Rauracis, uti cum iis proficiscantur.

They persuade the Rauraci *to set out together with them.*

352. Persuadent Rauracis et Tulingis et Latobicis finitimiis, uti, eodem usi consilio, oppidis suis vicisque exustis, una cum iis proficiscantur.

They persuade the Rauraci, and Tulingi, and Latobici adjoining, to adopt the same plan, and, after burning to the ground their towns and villages, to set out together with them.

353. Boii trans Rhenum incoluerant.

The Boii had lived on the other side of the Rhenus.

354. Hi in agrum Noricum transierant.

These had gone over into the Noric open country.

355. Hi Noreiam obpugnārant.

These *had assaulted Noreia.*

356. Hi in agrum Noricum transierant, Noreiamque obpugnarant.

These had gone over into the Noric country, *and assaulted Noreia.*

357. Boii trans Rhenum incoluerant, et in agrum Noricum transierant Noreiamque obpugnarant.

A part of the Boii had lived on the other side of the Rhenus, *and had gone over into the Noric country and assaulted Noreia.*

358. Hos ad se recipiunt.

These they receive among them.

359. Hos socios sibi adsciscunt.

These *they unite to them (as) allies.*

360. Hos receptos ad se, socios sibi adsciscunt.

These, *first received among them, they unite to them as allies—or : they receive them among them, and unite them to them as allies.*

361. Boios, qui trans Rhenum incoluerant, et in agrum No-

The Boii, who had lived on the other side of the Rhenus, and had crossed

ricum transierant Noreiamque oppugnarant, receptos ad se, socios sibi adsciscunt.

over into the Noric territory and assaulted Noreia, they receive among them, and unite them to them as allies.

362. Persuadent Rauracis et Tulingis et Latobicis finitimus, uti, eodem usi consilio, oppidis suis vicisque exustis, una cum iis proficiscantur; Boiosque, qui trans Rhenum incoluerant, et in agrum Noricum transierant Noreiamque oppugnarant, receptos ad se, socios sibi adsciscunt.

They persuade the Rauraci, and Tulingi, and Latobici, adjoining, to adopt the same plan, and, after burning to the ground their towns and villages, to set out together with them; and the Boii, who had lived on the other side of the Rhenus, and had crossed over into the Noric territory and assaulted Noreia, they receive among them, and unite them to them as allies.

363. Erant itinera duo.. There were two roads.
 364. Erant omnino itinera duo. There were *in all* two roads.
 365. His itineribus domo exire poterant. By these roads they could go out from home—leave their country.
 366. Erant omnino itinera duo, quibus itineribus domo exire possent. There were in all two roads, *by which they could leave their country.*
 367. Unum erat per Sequanos. There was one through the Sequani—through the country of the Sequani.
 368. Alterum erat per provinciam nostram. The other was through our province.
 369. Unum erat per Sequanos, angustum et difficile, inter montem Juram et flumen Rhodanum. There was one through the country of the Sequani, *narrow and difficult, between the mountain Jura and the river Rhodanus.*
 370. Hac carri ducebantur. Along this road waggons were drawn.
 371. Hac singuli carri ducebantur. Along this road waggons, *one at a time,* were drawn.

372. *Vix erat qua singuli carri ducerentur.* *It was scarcely (one) along which waggons, one at a time, could be drawn—it was scarcely such as to admit waggons to be drawn, one at a time.*
373. *Unum per Sequanos, angustum et difficile, inter montem Juram et flumen Rhodanum, vix qua singuli carri ducerentur.* *One through the Sequani, narrow and difficult, between the mountain Jura and the river Rhodanus, scarcely such as to admit waggons to be drawn, one at a time.*
-
374. *Mons altissimus impendēbat.* *A very high mountain hung over.*
375. *Pauci prohibēre poterant.* *A few could keep at a distance (any body of men).*
376. *Facile perpauci prohibere poterant.* *A very few could easily keep at a distance any body of men.*
377. *Mons altissimus impendebat ut facile perpauci prohibere possent.* *A very high mountain hung over, so that a very few men could easily prevent the advance of any body of men.*
378. *Alterum erat per Provinciam nostram, multo facilis atque expeditius.* *The other (road) was through our province, much more easy and more free from obstacles.*
379. *Helvetiorum inter finis et Allobrogum Rhodanus fluīt.* *Between the boundaries of the Helvetii and the Allobroges the Rhodanus flows.*
380. *Allobroges nuper pacati erant.* *The Allobroges had been lately subdued.*
381. *Rhodanus vado transitur.* *The Rhodanus is crossed by a ford.*
382. *Rhodanus nonnullis locis vadō transitur.* *The Rhodanus at some places is crossed by a ford.*
383. *Helvetiorum inter finis et Allobrogum, qui nuper pacati erant, Rhodanus fluit;* *Between the boundaries of the Helvetii and the Allobroges, who had been subdued, the Rhodanus flows;*

isque nonnullis locis vado transiit.

384. Alterum erat per provinciam nostram multo facilius atque expeditius, *propterea quod* Helvetiorum inter finis et Allobrogum, qui nuper pacati erant, Rhodanus fluit; *isque nonnullis locis vado transiit.*

and this at some places is crossed by a ford.

The other was through our province much more easy and more free from obstacles, *because*, between the boundaries of the Helvetii and the Allobroges, who had lately been subdued, the Rhodanus flows; and this at some places is crossed by a ford.

385. Erant omnino itinera duo, quibus itineribus domo exire possent:—unum, per Sequanos, angustum et difficile, inter montem Juram et flumen Rhodanum, vix qua singuli carri ducerentur; mons *autem* altissimus impendebat, ut facile per pauci prohibere possent;—alterum per provinciam nostram, multo facilius et que expeditius, *propterea quod* Helvetiorum inter finis et Allobrogum, qui nuper pacati erant, Rhodanus fluit; *isque nonnullis locis vado transiit.*

There were in all two roads, by which they could leave their country:—one, through the country of the Sequani, narrow and difficult, between the mountain Jura and the river Rhodanus, scarcely such as to admit waggons to pass one at a time; a very high mountain *besides* hung over, so that a very few men could easily keep off any number;—the other, through our province, much more easy and more free from obstacles, because, between the boundaries of the Helvetii and the Allobroges, who had been lately subdued, the Rhodanus flows; and this, at some places, is crossed by a ford.

386. Extrēmum oppidum Allobrogum est Genēva.
387. Proxiūm oppidum Helvetiorum finibus est Geneva.
388. Extremum oppidum Allo-

The farthest town of the Allobroges is Geneva.
The nearest town to the territories of the Helvetii is Geneva.
The farthest town of the Allobroges,

- brogum est, proximumque Helvetiorum finibus est Geneva.
389. Pons ad Helvetios pertinet.
390. Ex eo eppido pons ad Helvetios pertinet.
391. Allobrogibus persuasuri erant.
392. *Allobroges vi erant coacti.*
393. Per finis Allobrogum eunt.
394. Allobroges per finis suos eos ire patiuntur.
395. Allobrogibus persuasuri erant, ut per finis suos eos ire paterentur.
396. Allobroges vi erant coacti, ut per finis suos eos ire paterentur.
397. Allobroges bono animo erant.
398. *Non bono animo erant.*
399. Nondum bono animo in populum Romanum erant.
400. Nondum bono animo in populum Romanum videbantur.
401. Allobrogibus persuasuri erant, quod nondum bono animo in populum Romanum videbantur.
402. Allobrogibus se persuasuros quod nondum bono animo in populum Romanum vi-
- and the nearest to the territories of the Helvetii is Geneva.
- A bridge extends to the Helvetii—to the territory of the Helvetii.
- Out of this town a bridge extends to the territory of the Helvetii.
- They were about to persuade the Allobroges.
- They were about to compel the Allobroges by force.*
- They go through the territories of the Allobroges.
- The Allobroges suffer them to go through their territories.
- They were about to persuade the Allobroges to suffer them to go through their territories.
- They were about to compel the Allobroges by force, to suffer them to go through their territories.
- The Allobroges were of a good disposition—were well disposed.
- They were not well disposed.
- They were not well disposed yet towards the Roman people.
- They did not seem well disposed yet towards the Roman people.
- They were about to persuade the Allobroges, for they (the Allobroges) did not seem well disposed yet towards the Roman people.
- They thought that they should persuade the Allobroges, for they did not seem (thought the Helvetii) well*

- derentur, existimabant.* disposed yet towards the Roman people.
403. Allobroges *se vi coacturos* existimabant. They thought *that they should compel* the Allobroges by force.
404. Allobrogibus *se vel persuasuros*, quod monendum bono animo in populum Romanum viderentur, existimabant; *vel vi coacturos*, ut per finis suos eos ire patrarentur. The Allobroges they thought they should *either* persuade, for they did not seem well disposed yet towards the Roman people; *or* compel by force, to suffer them to go through their territories.
-
405. Omnis res comparant. They get ready all things—every thing.
406. Omnis res *ad profectionem* comparant. They get ready every thing *for setting out*.
407. *Omnibus rebus ad profec-* tionem *comparatis*. Every thing being got ready for setting out.
408. Diem dicunt. They name a day.
409. Hac die convenient. On this day they assemble.
410. Diem dicunt, *qua die con-* veniant. They name a day *on which they are to assemble*.
411. Diem dicunt, *qua die ad ri-* pam Rhodani omnes convenient. They name a day, on which they are *all to assemble near the bank of the Rhodanus*.
412. Omnibus rebus ad profec-
tionem comparatis, diem dicunt, *qua die ad ripam* Rhodani omnes convenient. Every thing being got ready for setting out, they name a day, on which they are all to assemble near the bank of the Rhodanus.
-
413. Is dies erat ante Kalendas Aprilis. This day was before the April Kalends —before the 1st of April.
414. Is dies erat ante *diem quin-* tum Kalendas Aprilis. This day was *the fifth day* before the April Kalends.

415. **Lucio Pisone, Aulo Gabinio consulibus.** Lucius Piso (and) Aulus Gabinius being consuls—in the year when those persons were consuls.
416. **Is dies erat a. d. V. Kal. Apr. L. Pisone, A. Gabinio coss.** This was the 5th day before the April Kalends, in the year when L. Piso and A. Gabinius were consuls—in the year 58 B. C.
-
417. **Helvetii iter faciunt.** The Helvetii make a journey—they march.
418. **Helvetii per provinciam nostram iter facere conantur.** The Helvetii endeavour to march through our province.
419. **Id Caesari nunciatum erat.** This had been reported to Cæsar.
420. **Caesari id nunciatum erat, eos per provinciam nostram iter facere conāri.** It had been reported to Cæsar, *that they were endeavouring to pass through our province.*
421. **Ab urbe proficisciatur.** He sets out from the neighbourhood of the city.
422. **Matūrat ab urbe proficisci.** *He hastens his departure from the city.*
423. **Caesari quum id nunciatum esset, maturat proficisci.** *When this had been reported to Cæsar, he hastens his departure—Cæsar, having received word of this, hastens his departure.*
424. **Magnis contendit itineribus.** He hastens by great journeys.
425. **Quam maximis potest itineribus in Galliam ulteriorem contendit.** He hastens by the greatest journeys he can—he proceeds with the greatest possible dispatch into farther Gallia.
426. **Ad Genēvam pervenit.** He arrives in the neighbourhood of Geneva.
427. **Caesari quum id nunciatum esset, eos per provinciam nostram iter facere conari, maturat ab urbe proficisci; et quam maximis potest iti-** Cæsar, having received word that they were endeavouring to march through our province, hastens his departure from the city; and proceeds with the greatest possible dispatch into

neribus in Galliam ulteriore rem contendit; et ad Genevam pervenit. farther Gallia; and arrives in the neighbourhood of Geneva.

428. *Milites imp̄rat.* He gives orders for a supply of soldiers.
429. *Provinciae milites imperat.* He gives orders to the province for a supply of soldiers—he orders the province to supply him with soldiers.
430. *Provinciae toti quam maximum militum numerum imperat.* He orders the whole province to supply him with the greatest possible number of soldiers.
-
431. *Erat omnīo legio una.* There was altogether one legion.
432. *Erat omnino in Gallia ulteriore legio una.* There was altogether in farther Gallia (but) one legion.
-
433. *Pons erat ad Genevam.* There was a bridge near Geneva.
434. *Eum rescindit.* This he cuts down.
435. *Eum jubet rescindi.* This he orders to be cut down.
436. *Pontem, qui erat ad Genevam, jubet rescindi.* The bridge, which was near Geneva he orders to be cut down.
-
437. *Provinciae toti quam maximum militum numerum imperat (erat omnino in Gallia ulteriore legio una); pontem, qui erat ad Genevam, jubet rescindi.* He orders the whole province to supply him with the greatest possible number of soldiers (there was altogether in farther Gallia but one legion); (and) the bridge, which was near Geneva, he orders to be cut down.
-
438. *Helvetii certiores facti sunt.* The Hevetii were made more certain—were informed.

439. *De Cassaris adventu Helvetii certiores facti sunt.* The Helvetii were informed of Cæsar's arrival.
-

440. *Legatos ad eum mittunt.* They send ambassadors to him.
 441. *Legatos ad eum mittunt nobilissimos civitatis.* They send (as) ambassadors to him *the most illustrious men of the state.*
 442. *Nameius principem locum obtinebat.* Nameius held the chief place.
 443. *Verudoctius principem locum obtinebat.* Verudoctius held the chief place.
 444. *Hujus legationis Nameius et Verudoctius principem locum obtinebant.* In this embassy Nameius and Verudoctius held the chief place.
-

445. *Legatos mittunt qui dicant.* They send ambassadors *who are to say*—they send ambassadors *to say.*
 446. *Legatos miserunt qui dicerent;* or: *Legatos mittunt** qui dicerent. They *sent* ambassadors who *were to say*—they *sent* ambassadors *to say.*
 447. *Ubi de ejus adventu Helvetii certiores facti sunt, legatos ad eum mittunt, nobilissimos civitatis, cuius legationis Nameius et Verudoctius principem locum obtinebant, qui dicerent . . .* When the Helvetii were informed of his arrival, they sent as ambassadors to him, the most illustrious men of the state (*in this* embassy Nameius and Verudoctius held the chief place) to say . . .
-

448. *Helvetiis est in animo.* It is in intention with the Helvetii—the Helvetii intend.
 449. *Helvetiis est in animo iter per provinciam facere.* The Helvetii intend *to march through the province.*

* See note, page 20.

450. Helvetiis est in animo *sine ullo malificio* iter per provinciam facere. The Helvetii intend *without doing any damage* to march through the province.
451. Aliud iter habent nullum. Other road they have none.
452. *Sibi esse* in animo, *dicunt*, sine ullo malificio iter per provinciam facere, *propterea quod* aliud iter *habent nullum*. *It is their intention*, they say, without doing any damage, to march through the province, *because they have absolutely no other road*.
-
453. Id facere licet. It is permitted to do this.
454. *Ejus voluntate* id facere licet. *By his consent* it is permitted to do this.
455. *Rogant ut* ejus voluntate id facere liceat. *They request that* by his consent it *may be* permitted to do this.
456. *Rogare Helvetios, dicunt*, ut ejus voluntate id facere liceat. *The Helvetii request, they say*, that by his consent it may be permitted to do so. The Helvetii, they say, request his permission for them to do so.
-
457. (Legatos ad eum mittunt qui dicerent:) Sibi esse in animo sine ullo malificio iter per provinciam facere, propterea quod aliud iter *haberent nullum*; rogare ut ejus voluntate id facere liceat. (They sent ambassadors to him to say :) that it was their intention without doing any damage to march through the province, because they *had* absolutely no other road; (and) that they request his permission for them to do so.

-
458. Lucius Cassius, consul, ab Helvetiis erat occisus. Lucius Cassius, (when) consul, had been killed by the Helvetii.
459. Exercitus Cassii ab Helvetiis erat pulsus. The army of Cassius had been routed by the Helvetii.

460. Exercitus Cassii ab Helvetiis erat pulsus et sub jugum missus. The army of Cassius had been routed and sent under the yoke by the Helvetii.
461. Ea Caesar memoria tenēbat. These things Cæsar held in memory, or recollect ed.
462. Memoria tenebat Lucium Cassium consülem ab Helvetiis occisum. He recollect ed that Lucius Cassius, when consul, had been killed by the Helvetii.
463. Memoria tenebat exercitum Cassii ab Helvetiis pulsum, et sub jugum missum. He recollect ed that the army of Cassius had been routed, and sent under the yoke by the Helvetii.
464. Concedendum non putābat. He thought (the request) was not to be granted.
465. Caesar, quod memoria tenebat L. Cassium, consulem, occisum, exercitumque ejus ab Helvetiis pulsum et sub jugum, concedendum non putabat. Cæsar, because he recollect ed that L. Cassius, when consul, had been killed, and his army routed and sent under the yoke by the Helvetii, thought the request ought not to be granted.
-
466. Data est facultas. Permission was granted.
467. Data est facultas per provinciam itinēris faciundi. Permission of a journey being made through the province—or permission to march through the province was granted.
468. Tempērant ab injuria. They refrain from outrage.
469. Temperant ab malificio. They refrain from doing damage.
470. Temperant ab injuria et malificio. They refrain from outrage and doing damage.
471. Data facultate, temperant ab injuria. Permission granted, or permission having been granted, they refrain from outrage.
472. Data facultate, temperatū sunt ab injuria. Permission granted, they are likely to refrain from outrage—they are likely to refrain from outrage, if permission be granted.

473. *Eos, data facultate, temperaturos ab injuria non existimat.* *They are not likely, he thinks, if permission be granted, to refrain from outrage.*
474. *Eos, data facultate, temperaturos ab injuria non existimābat* *They were not likely, he thought, if permission were granted, to refrain from outrage.*
475. *Inimico erant animo.* *They were of an unfriendly disposition.*
476. *Homines inimico animo temperaturos ab injuria non existimabat.* *Men (like the Helvetii) of an unfriendly disposition would not, he thought, refrain from outrage.*
477. *Neque homines inimico animo, data facultate per provinciam itineris faciundi temperaturos ab injuria et malificio existimabat.* *And men (like the Helvetii) of an unfriendly disposition, if permission to march through the province were granted, would not, he thought, refrain from outrage and doing damage.*
-

478. *Milites imperavērat.* *He had ordered soldiers to be furnished (by the province).*
479. *Hi conveniēbant.* *These were assembling.*
480. *Milites, quos imperaverat, conveniebant.* *The soldiers, whom he had ordered to be furnished, were assembling.*
481. *Spatium intercedere potest, dum convenient.* *A space (of time) may intervene, during which they may assemble. Time enough may intervene for them to assemble.*
482. *Legātis respondet.* *He replies to the ambassadors.*
483. *Diem ad deliberandum sumit.* *He takes time to deliberate.*
484. *Ad Idus Aprilis revertuntur.* *They return by the Ides of April.*
485. *Legatis respondet, diem se ad deliberandum sumtūrum.* *He replies to the ambassadors that he will take time to deliberate.*
486. *Rogat, ut, ad Idus Aprilis revertantur.* *He requests them to return by the Ides of April.*
487. *Rogat, ut, si quid velint, ad Idus Aprilis revertantur.* *He requests them, if they want any thing, to return by the Ides of April.*

488. *Tamen, ut, spatium intercedere possit, dum milites quos imperaverat conveniant, legatis respondet, diem se ad deliberandum sumturum; si quid velint, ad Idus Aprilis revertantur.* Still, that time enough *may* intervene for the soldiers, whom he had ordered, to assemble, he replies to the ambassadors, that he will take time to deliberate; (and he requests them) if they want any thing to return by the ides of April.
-
489. *Tamen, ut spatium intercedere posset, dum milites quos imperaverat convenirent, legatis respondit, diem se ad deliberandum sumturum; si quid vellent, ad Idus Apr. reverterentur.* Still, that time enough *might* intervene for the soldiers whom he had ordered to assemble, he replied to the ambassadors, that he would take time to deliberate; (and he requested them) if they wanted any thing, to return by the Ides of April.
-
490. *Unam legiōnēm secum habebat.* One legion he had with him.
491. *Milites ex Provincia convenérant.* The soldiers had come together, or were assembled out of the province.
492. *A lacu Lemanno ad montem Juram murum perdūcit.* He carries a wall along from the lake Lemannus to the mountain Jura—(or rather) to a point opposite the mountain Jura.
493. *Ea legione iisque militib⁹, a lacu Lemanno ad montem Juram murum perducit.* With this legion and these soldiers, he carries a wall along from the lake Lemannus to the mountain Jura.
494. *A lacu Lemanno ad montem Jurum, milia passuum decem novem, murum perducit.* From the lake Lemannus to the mountain Jura, (that is) nineteen thousands of paces, or nineteen miles, he carries a wall along.
495. *Murum in altitudinem pedum sedēcim perducit.* He carries a wall along to the height of sixteen feet.
496. *Fossam perducit.* He carries a ditch along.

497. Murum, fossamque perducit. Hē carries a wall *and* a ditch along.
498. Lacus Lemannus in flumen Rhodānum influit. The lake Lemannus flows into the river Rhodanus.
499. Mons Jura finis Sequanōrum ab Helvetiis dividit. The mountain Jura divides the territories of the Sequani from the Helvetii.
500. A lacu Lemanno *qui* in flumen Rhodanum influit, ad montem Jurum *qui* finis Sequanorum ab Helvetiis dividit, murum perducit. From the lake Lemannos, *which* flows into the river Rhodanus, to the mountain Jura, *which* divides the territories of the Sequani from the Helvetii, he carries a wall along. (Or rather) From *that point of* the lake Lemannus, *where* it flows into the river Rhodanus, to *a point opposite the* mountain Jura, which separates the territories of the Sequani from the Helvetii, he carries a wall along.
501. Interea ea legione, quam secum habebat, militibusque qui ex provincia convenierant, a laeu Lemanno qui in flumen Rhodanum influit, ad montem Juram qui finis Sequanorum ab Helvetiis dividit, milia passuum decem novem, murum in altitudinem pedum sedecim fossamque perducit. In the mean time with that legion which he had with him, and with the soldiers who were assembled out of the province, he carries along a wall to the height of sixteen feet, and a ditch (of corresponding * size), from that point of the lake Lemannus where it flows into the river Rhodanus, to a point opposite the mountain Jura, which divides the territories of the Sequani from the Helvetii, (being a distance of) nineteen miles.
-
502. Id opus perfectum est. This work was finished.
503. Praesidia ponit. He places troops by way of guard.

* The wall was, no doubt, little more than a bank of earth thrown up from the ditch.

504. Praesidia dispōnit. He stations troops at different places by way of guard.
505. *Eo opere perfecto*, praesidia disponit. This work finished, he stations troops at different points to guard it.
506. Castellum munit. He builds a fort.
507. *Castella communīt*. He erects a set of forts.
508. Helvetii transire conantur. The Helvetii attempt to go over.
509. *Caesare invito transire conantur*. Caesar unwilling, they (still) attempt to cross.—they attempt to cross without Caesar's consent.
510. *Si transire conantur, prohibet*. If they attempt to cross, he prevents them.
511. Prohibēre eos potest. He can keep them off.
512. *Castella communīt, ut eos prohibere possit*. He erects a set of forts, that he may be able to keep them off.
513. *Castella communīt, quo facilius eos prohibere possit*. He erects a set of forts, that he may the more easily keep them off.
514. *Castella communīt, quo facilius, si se invito transire conantur, prohibere possit*. He erects a set of forts, that he may the more easily keep (them) off, if they attempt to cross without his consent.
515. *Castella communīt, quo facilius, si se invito transire conarentur, prohibere posset*. He erected a set of forts, that he might the more easily keep them off, if they attempted to pass without his consent.
-
516. *Eo opere perfecto praesidia disponit, castella communīt, quo facilius, si se invito transire conarentur, prohibere posset*. This work finished, he stationed troops at different points to guard it, (and) erected a complete set of forts, that he might the more easily keep them off, if they attempted to cross without his consent.

517. Diem constituērat cum legatis.
He had fixed a day with the ambassadors.
518. Ea dies vēnit.
That day came.
519. Legati ad eum revertērunt.
The ambassadors returned to him.
520. Ea dies, quam constituerat cum legatis, venit; et legati ad eum reverterunt.
The day, which he had fixed with the ambassadors, came; and the ambassadors returned to him.
521. Iter per provinciam dat.
He gives a passage through the province.
522. Potest iter Helvetiis dare.
He can give a passage to the Helvetii.
523. Dicit se posse iter Helvetiis dare.
He says that he can give a passage to the Helvetii.
524. Negat se posse iter Helvetiis dare.
He says that he cannot give a passage to the Helvetii.
525. Negat se posse iter ulli dare.
He says that he cannot give a passage to any one.
526. Negat se more populi Romāni posse iter dare.
He says that he cannot consistently with the custom of the Roman people give a passage.
527. Negat se exemplo populi Romani posse iter dare.
He says that he cannot, consistently with (any) precedent of the Roman people give a passage.
528. Negat se more et exemplo populi Romani posse iter ulli per provinciam dare.
He says that he cannot, consistently with the custom and every precedent of the Roman people, grant a passage to any one through the province.
-
529. Vim facēre conantur.
They attempt to do violence—to force a passage.
530. Si vim facere conantur, prohibet.
If they attempt to force a passage, he prevents (them).
531. Si vim facere conentur, prohibetur ostendit.
He points out, that, if they attempt to force a passage, he will prevent them.
532. Ubi ea dies, quam constitu-
- When the day, which he had fixed with*

erat cum legatis, vēnit,* et
legati ad eum rever* terunt;
negat* se more et exemplo
populi Romani posse iter
ulli per provinciam dare;
et, si vim facere conentur,
prohibitum ostendit.

the ambassadors, comes, and the ambassadors return to him; he says that he cannot, consistently with the custom and indeed every precedent of the Roman [people, give a passage to any one through the province; and he points out, that, if they attempt to force a passage, he will prevent them.

533. Helvetii dejecti sunt.

The Helvetii were cast down.

534. Helvetii *ea spe* dejecti sunt.

The Helvetii were cast down *from this hope*—were disappointed in the hope (of being allowed a passage through the province).

535. Navis jungunt.

They join ships together.

536. Ratis faciunt.

They make rafts.

537. Ratis *complūris* faciunt.

They make *a great many* rafts.

538. Navib⁹ junctis perrumpunt.

By ships joined together they break through.—they join ships together, and so force a passage.

539. *Ratibus compluribus factis*
perrumpunt.

By *a great many* rafts being made they break through.—they *make a great many* rafts, and so force a passage.

540. Navibus junctis ratibusque
compluribus factis, per-
rumpunt.

They join ships together and make a great number of rafts, and so force a passage.

541. *Vadis Rhodani* perrumpunt.

They force a passage *by the fords of the Rhodanus*.

542. Hac minima altitudo fluminis
erat.

Across this part the depth of the river was the least.

* The order of time is this: the day comes; the embassy returns to Cæsar; he gives his final answer. The two first, then, were complete while the last was going on. Hence, *vēnit*, *reverterunt*, are past tenses; *negat*, a present. But the English idiom gives to all the present tense.

543. Si perrumpere possint, conantur. They try if they can force a passage.
544. Si perrumpere possent, conati sunt. They tried if they could force a passage.
545. Navibus junctis, ratibusque compluribus factis, si perrumpere possent, conati sunt. They joined ships together, and made a great many rafts, and so tried if they could force a passage.
-
546. Alii vadis Rhodani, qua minima erat altitudo fluminis, si perrumpere possent, conati sunt. Others tried if they could force a passage at the fords of the Rhodanus, where the depth of the river was the least.
-
547. Nonnunquam interdiu conati sunt. Sometimes during the day they made the attempt.
548. Saepius noctu conati sunt. They oftener attempted it by night.
549. Nonnunquam interdiu, saepius noctu conati sunt. They made the attempt sometimes by day, oftener by night.
-
550. Operis munitione repulsi sunt. They were repelled by the fortification of the work—by the strength of the lines.
551. Concursu militum repulsi sunt. They were repelled by the attack of the soldiers.
552. Telis repulsi sunt. They were repelled by missile weapons.
553. Operis munitione et militum concursu et telis repulsi sunt. They were repelled by the strength of the lines, and by the attack of the soldiers, and by the missiles.
-
554. Hoc conatu destiterunt. They desisted from this attempt—viz. the attempt to force a passage through the province.

555. Si perrumpere possent, conati, operis munitione repulsi, hoc conatu destiterunt.

Having tried if they could force a passage, (and) having been repelled by the strength of the lines, they desisted from this attempt. (*or*) They tried if they could force a passage; but, being repelled by the strength of the lines, they desisted from this attempt.

556. Helvetii, ea spe dejecti, navibus junctis ratibusque compluribus factis, alii vadis Rhodani qua minima altitudo fluminis erat, non nunquam interdiu saepius noctu, si perrumpere possent, conati, operis munitione, et militum concursu et telis repulsi, hoc conatu destiterunt.

The Helvetii, (thus) disappointed in the hope of a peaceable march through the province, tried if they could force a passage, (some) by joining ships together and making a great many rafts, others by the fords of the Rhodanus, where the depth of the river was the least, occasionally (making these efforts) in the day time, oftener (however) by night; (but) being (invariably) repelled by the strength of the lines, and the attack of the soldiers, and the missiles (from the wall), they (finally) desisted from this attempt.

557. Relinquebatur una via.

There was left one road.

558. Relinquebatur una *per Sequanos* via.

There was left but one road (*viz. that through the Sequani*—*or, rather—through the country of the Sequani*.

559. Hac ire non poterant.

Along this road they could not go.

560. Hac *Sequanis invitatis* ire non poterant.

Along this road they could not go, *the Sequani unwilling—without the consent of the Sequani*.

561. Hac, *Sequanis invitatis, propter angustias* ire non poterant.

Along this road, without the consent of the Sequani, they could not pass, *on account of the defiles*.

562. Relinquebatur una per Sequanos via; *qua*, Sequanis invitatis, propter angustias ire non poterant. There was left no road but that through the country of the Sequani; *along which*, without the consent of the Sequani, [they could not pass, on account of the defiles.]
-
563. His persuadere non poterant. These (the Sequani) they could not persuade.
564. His *sua sponte* persuadere non poterant. These they could not persuade *by their own unassisted power*.
565. Legatos ad Dumnorigem Aeduum mittunt. They send ambassadors to Dumnorix the Æduan.
566. Is est deprecātor. He is the mediator.
567. A Sequanis impetrant. They obtain (their request) from the Sequani.
568. Eo deprecātore a Sequanis impetrant. With him (*as*) mediator, they obtain their request from the Sequani.
569. Legatos ad Dumnorigem Aeduum mittunt, *ut eo deprecatore a Sequanis impetrarent*. They sent ambassadors to Dumnorix, the Æduan, *in order that* through his intercession *they might obtain their request from the Sequani*.
-
570. His *cum sua sponte* persuadere non possent, legatos ad Dumnorigem Aeduum mittunt, *ut eo deprecatore a Sequanis impetrarent*. As they could not persuade these by their own unassisted power, they sent ambassadors to Dumnorix, the Æduan, in order that, through his intercession, they might prevail on the Sequani.
-
571. Dumnorix apud Sequanos multum potest. Dumnorix has great power or influence among the Sequani.
572. Dumnorix *gratia et largitione* multum poterat. Dumnorix, *by his popular conduct, and his profuse liberality, had great influence*.
-

573. Helvetiis erat amīcus. He was friendly to the Helvetii.

574. Ex ea civitate Orgetorigis filiam in matrimonium duxerat. Out of that state, he had led into matrimony—he had married the daughter of Orgetorix.

575. Novis rebus studēbat. He was eagerly applying himself to new things—he was eager for political changes.

576. Multas civitātes obstringebat. He was binding many states to (him).

577. Plurimas civitates suo beneficio obstringebat. He was binding *very many* states to him *by his own kindness—by his own personal services.*

578. Quam plurimas civitates suo beneficio habebat obstrictas. *He held as many states as possible bound to him by his own personal services.*

579. Quam plurimas civitates suo beneficio habēre obstrictas voletabat. *He wished to hold as many states as possible under personal obligations to him.*

580. Cupiditate regni adductus erat. He had been led to (this) by the ambition of being king (of Gallia).

581. Cupiditate regni adductus, novis rebus studebat, et quam plurimas civitates suo beneficio habere obstrictas voletabat. Influenced by an ambition to become king, he was eager for political changes, *and* wished to hold as many states as possible under personal obligations to him.

582. Dumnorix gratia et largitione apud Sequanos plurimum poterat; et Helvetiis erat amicus, quod ex ea civitate Orgetorigis filiam in matrimonium duxerat; et cupiditate regni adductus, novis Dumnorix, by his popular conduct and his profuse liberality, had very great influence among the Sequani; and he was friendly to the Helvetii (too), because out of that state he had married the daughter of Orgetorix; moreover, from an ambition to become

rebus studebat, et quam plurimas civitates suo beneficio habere obstrictas volebat.

king (of Gallia), he was eager for political changes, and wished to have as many states as possible under personal obligations to him.

583. Dumnorix rem suscipit.

Dumnorix undertakes the affair.

584. A Sequanis impetrat.

He obtains (the request) from the Sequani—he prevails upon the Sequani.

585. Helvetios ire patiuntur.

They suffer the Helvetii to go.

586. Per finis suos Helvetios ire patiuntur.

They suffer the Helvetii to pass through their territories.

587. A Sequanis impetrat *ut* per finis suos Helvetios ire patiantur.

He prevails upon the Sequani to suffer the Helvetii to pass through their territories.

588. Obsides inter se dant.

They give hostages between them—to each other.

589. Sequani dant obsides.

The Sequani give hostages.

590. Itinere Helvetios prohibere possunt.

They can prevent the Helvetii from marching.

591. Sequani dant obsides, *ne* itinere Helvetios prohibeant.

The Sequani give hostages (as a pledge that) they will not prevent the Helvetii from marching.

592. Helvetii dant obsides.

The Helvetii give hostages.

593. Helvetii sine malificio et iniuria transire possunt.

The Helvetii can pass without damage and violence.

594. Helvetii dant obsides, *ut* sine malificio et iniuria transeant.

The Helvetii give hostages (as a pledge that they will pass without damage and violence).

595. Haec perficit Dumnorix.

These things Dumnorix brings about.

596. Obsides *uti* inter se *dent*, He brings about *that they give*—he succeeds in making *them give* hostages to one another.
597. Perficit, *uti* Sequani *dent* obsides, ne Helvetios prohibeant. He makes the Sequani give hostages, not to obstruct the Helvetii.
598. Perficit, *uti* Helvetii *dent* obsides, *ut* sine *injuria* transeant. He makes the Helvetii give hostages, to pass without violence.
-
599. *Itaque rem suscipit, et a Sequanis inpetrat ut per finis suos Helvetios ire patiantur; obsidesque uti inter se dent, perficit,—Sequani, ne itinere Helvetios prohibeant—Helvetii ut sine malificio et injuria transeant.* Accordingly he undertakes the affair, and prevails upon the Sequani to allow the Helvetii to pass through their territories; and he succeeds in making the two states give hostages to one another—the Sequani, not to prevent the Helvetii from marching—the Helvetii, to pass without damage and violence.
-
600. Helvetiis est in animo per agrum Sequanorum iter facere. It is in mind with the Helvetii to make a passage through the land of the Sequani—the Helvetii intend to pass through the open country of the Sequani.
601. Helvetiis est in animo per agrum *Aeduorum* iter in *Santōnum finis* facere. The Helvetii intend to pass through the open country of the *Aedui* into the territories of the *Santones*.
602. Id Cæsari nunciatur. This is reported to Cæsar.
603. Santones non longe a Tolosatium finibus absunt. The *Santones* are not far distant from the territories of the *Tolosates*.
604. Haec civitas est in provincia. This state (the state of the *Tolosates*) is in the province.
605. Caesari nuntiatur, Helvetiis esse in animo per agrum It is reported to Cæsar *that the Helvetii* intend to pass through the open

Sequanorum et Aeduorum iter in Santonum finis facere, qui non longe a Tolosatum finibus absunt, quae civitas est in provincia.

country of the Sequani and Aeduoi into the territories of the Santones; now these are not far distant from the territories of the Tolosates, which state is in the province.

606. Id fit. This takes place.
607. Magno cum periculo est. It is accompanied with great danger.
608. Magno cum provinciae periculo erit. It will be accompanied with great danger to the province.
609. Homines bellicosos locis patentibus finitimos habebit. It will have men devoted to war bordering upon places open—upon a district unprotected.
610. Homines populi Romani inimicos locis frumentariis finitimos habebit. It will have men enemies of the Roman people, bordering upon a corn district.
611. Id si fit, magno cum provinciae periculo erit, ut homines bellicosos locis patentibus finitimos habeat. If this takes place, it will be accompanied with great danger to the province, to have men devoted to war bordering upon an unprotected district.
612. Id si fiat, intelligebit, magno cum provinciae periculo futurum, ut homines populi Romani inimicos locis frumentariis finitimos habeant. If this takes place, he perceives that it will be accompanied with great danger to the province, to have men enemies to the Roman people bordering upon a corn district.
613. Id si fieret, intellegebat, magno cum provincia periculo futurum, ut homines bellicosos, populi Romani inimicos, locis patentibus maximèque frumentariis finitimos haberent. If this took place, he perceived, that it would be accompanied with great danger to the province, to have men (like the Helvetii) devoted to war, (and) enemies of the Roman people, bordering upon a district unprotected, and above all others employed in the growth of corn.

614. *Munitionem fecerat.* He had made a fortification (the wall of nineteen miles, &c.).
615. *Ei munitioni Labiēnum präficit.* At this fortification he makes Labienus first—he places him in command.
616. *Ei munitioni, quam fecerat, Titum Labienum, legatum, präficit.* At the fortification, *which* he had made, he places *Titus* Labienus, *one of his lieutenants*, in command.
-
617. *Ipse in Italiam magnis itineribus contendit.* He himself hastens by great journeys into Italy.
618. *Duas in Italia legiones conscribit.* He writes together—he enlists two legions in Italy.
619. *Tres circum Aquileiam hibernabant.* Three (legions) were wintering around Aquileia. Three..
620. *Has ex hibernis edūcit.* These he leads out of winter quarters.
621. *Tris, quae circum Aquileiam hibernabant, ex hibernis eductum.* Three (legions), *which* were wintering around Aquileia, he leads out of quarters.
622. *In ulteriōrem Galliam per Alpis cum his quinque legionibus contendit.* He hastens over the Alps into farther Gallia, with these five legions.
623. *Qua via?* By what road ?
624. *Qua proximum iter erat.* (By that road) by which the route was nearest—shortest.
625. *Qua proximum iter erat, contendit.* He hastens by the nearest route.
626. *Duas in Italia legiones conscribit; et tris, quae circum Aquileiam hibernabant, ex hibernis educit; et, qua proximum iter in ulteriore rem Galliam per Alpis erat, cum his quinque legionibus contendit.* He enlists two legions in Italy; *and* leads out of quarters three legions, which were wintering near Aquileia; *and*, (taking) the nearest route over the Alps into farther Gallia, hastens (thither) with these five legions.
-

627. *Ob eas causas ei munitioni, quam fecerat, T. Labienum legatum praeficit: ipse in Italiam magnis itineribus contendit, duasque ibi legiones conscribit; et tris, quae circum Aquileiam habebant, ex hibernis educit; et, qua proximum iter in ulteriorem Galliam per Alpis erat, cum his quinque legionibus contendit.*

For these reasons, at the fortification, which he had made, he places T. Labienus, one of his lieutenants in command; (while) he himself hastens by great journeys into Italy, and there enlists two legions; and leads out of quarters three legions, which were wintering near Aquileia; and, (taking) the nearest route over the Alps into farther Gallia, hastens (thither) with these five legions.

628. *Centrones et Garoceli et Caturiges loca superiore occupant.*

The Centrones and Garoceli and Caturiges seize the higher places—the heights (commanding the road).

629. *Itinere exercitum prohibere conantur.*

They endeavour to keep the army off from the road—they endeavour to prevent the army from passing.

630. *Loci superioribus occupatis exercitum prohibere conantur.*

The heights seized, they endeavour to keep off the army.—Having seized the heights, they endeavour to keep off the army.—They seize the heights and so endeavour to keep off the army.

631. *Ibi Centrones et Garoceli et Caturiges, locis superioribus occupatis, itinere exercitum prohibere conantur.*

Here (i. e. in his passage over the Alps) the Centrones, and the Garoceli, and the Caturiges, having seized the heights, endeavour to prevent the army from passing.

632. *Compluribus hi proeliis puls sunt.*

These were repulsed in many battles.

633. *In finis Vocontiorum peruenit.*

He arrives in the territories of the Vocontii.

634. *Ab Ocelo in finis Vocontiorum die septimo pervenit.* He arrives in the territories of the Vocontii on the seventh day from Ocelum—after leaving Ocelum.
635. *Ocelum est citerioris provinciae extremum.* Ocelum is the extreme (town) of the hither province.
636. *Vocontii sunt ulterioris provinciae.* The Vocontii are of—belong to the farther province.
637. *Compluribus his proeliis pulsis, ab Ocelo, quod est citerioris provinciae extremum, in finis Vocontiorum ulterioris provinciae die septimo pervenit.* After having repulsed these in many battles, on the seventh day after leaving Ocelum, which is the last town of the hither province, he arrives in the territories of the Vocontii belonging to the farther province.
-
638. *Inde in Allobrogum finis exercitum ducit.* From thence he leads his army into the territories of the Allobroges.
639. *Ab Allobrogibus in Segusiānos exercitum ducit.* From the Allobroges he leads his army into (the country of) the Segusiani.
640. *Inde in Allobrogum finis, ab Allobrogibus in Segusianos exercitum ducit.* From thence he leads his army into the territories of the Allobroges, from the Allobroges into the country of the Segusiani.
-
641. *Hi sunt extra provinciam trans Rhodanum primi.* These (the Segusiani) are beyond the province, the first on the other side of the Rhodanus.
-
642. *Helvetii jam per angustias suas copias transduxerant.* The Helvetii had already led their forces through the defiles.

643. Helvetii jam per *finis Sequanorum* suas copias transduxerant. The Helvetii had already led their forces through the territories of the *Sequani*.
644. Helvetii jam per angustias et *finis Seuanorum* suas copias transduxerant. The Helvetii had already led their forces through the defiles and the territories of the *Sequani*.
645. Helvetii jam in *Aeduorum finis pervenērant*. The Helvetii had already come all the way into the territories of the *Aedui*—were already arrived in the territories of the *Aedui*.
646. Helvetii jam *Aeduorum agros populabantur*. The Helvetii were already laying waste the lands of the *Aedui*.
647. Helvetii jam in *Aeduorum finis pervenerant, eorumque agros populabantur*. The Helvetii were already arrived in the territories of the *Aedui*, and were laying waste their fields.
648. Helvetii jam per angustias et *finis Seuanorum* suas copias transduxerant, et in *Aeduorum finis pervenerant eorumque agros populabantur*. The Helvetii had already led their forces through the defiles and the territories of the *Sequani*, and were arrived in the country of the *Aedui*, whose lands they were laying waste.
-
649. Aedui se suāque ab Helvetiis defendēre non poterant. The *Aedui* were not able to defend themselves and their property from the *Helvetii*.
650. Legatos ad Caesarem mitunt. They send ambassadors to Cæsar.
651. Legati rogant auxilium. The ambassadors request assistance.
652. Legatos ad Caesarem mitunt *rogātum* auxilium. They send ambassadors to Cæsar to request assistance.
653. Aedui quum se suaque ab iis defendere non possent, legatos ad Caesarem mitunt, rogatum auxilium. The *Aedui*, as they could not defend themselves and their property from them, send ambassadors to Cæsar to request assistance.

654. In conspectu exercitus nostri agri vastantur. In the sight of our army the lands are laid waste.
655. Liberi eorum in servitūtem abducuntur. Their children are led away into slavery.
656. Oppida expugnantur. Their towns are stormed.
657. Agri vastāri non debent. The lands *ought not to be* laid waste.
658. Agri vastari non debuerunt. The lands *ought not to have been* laid waste.
659. Liberi eorum in servitutem abduci non debuerunt. Their children *ought not to have been* led away into slavery.
660. Oppida expugnari non debuerunt. The towns *ought not to have been* stormed.
661. Ita de populo Romano meriti sunt. So have they deserved of the Roman people.
662. Ita Aedui *omni tempore* de populo Romano meritisunt. So have the *Aedui* on every occasion deserved of the Roman people.
663. Ita se *omni tempore* de populo Romano *meritos esse, ut paene* in conspectu exercitus nostri agri vastari, liberi eorum in servitutem abduci, oppida expugnari non debuerint. So (well) have *they* on every occasion deserved of the Roman people, *they say, that the lands ought not to have been laid waste, their children carried into slavery, the towns stormed almost in sight of our army.*

664. Ambarri necessarii sunt et consanguinei Aeduorum. The Ambarri are closely connected with, and kinsmen of the *Aedui*.
665. Hi non facile ab oppidis vim hostium prohibent. These do not easily keep off the violence of the enemy from their towns.
666. *Depopulatis agris, non facile ab oppidis vim hostium prohibent.* Their lands (*already*) laid waste, they do not easily keep off the violence of the enemy (*even*) from their towns.
667. Caesarem certiōrem faciunt. They make Cæsar more certain—they inform Cæsar.
668. *Eodem tempore* Ambarri, necessarii et consanguinei At the same time the Ambarri, (who are) closely connected with and kinsmen

Aeduorum, Caesarem certiorem faciunt, *sese*, depopulatis agris, non facile ab oppidis vim hostium prohibere.

of the *Ædui*, inform Cæsar, that their lands being already laid waste, *they with difficulty keep off* the violence of the enemy (even) from their towns.

669. Allobroges trans Rhodanum vicos possessionesque habebant. The Allobroges had villages and possessions on the other side of the Rhodanus.
670. Fuga se ad Caesarem recipiunt. They betake themselves in flight to Cæsar.
671. Nihil est reliqui. There is nothing left.
672. Praeter agri solum nihil est reliqui. Besides the soil of the land there is nothing left.
673. Demonstrant, *sibi*, praeter agri solum, nihil esse reliqui. *They point out, that, besides the soil of the land, there is nothing for them left.*
674. Item Allobroges, qui trans Rhodanum vicos possessionesque habebant, fuga se ad Caesarem recipiunt, et demonstrant, *sibi*, praeter agri solum, nihil esse reliqui. In like manner the Allobroges, who had villages and possessions on the other side of the Rhodanus, fly to Cæsar, and point out (to him), that, besides the soil of the land, *they have* nothing left.
-
675. Expectandum est Caesari. Waiting is for Cæsar—Cæsar ought to wait.
676. Expectandum *sibi* statuit. *He determined that he* ought to wait.
677. Non expectandum *sibi* statuit. He determined that he ought *not* to wait.
678. Omnis fortunas sociorum Helvetii consumunt. The Helvetii destroy all the property of the allies.
679. In Santones Helvetii perveniunt. The Helvetii arrive in (the country of) the Santones.

680. *Omnibus fortunis sociorum consumtis, in Santones Helvetii pervenient.* The Helvetii, having destroyed all the property of the allies, arrive in the country of the Santones.

681. *Quibus rebus adductus, Cæsar non expectandum sibi statuit, dum, omnibus fortunis sociorum consumtis, in Santones Helvetii pervenirent.*

Induced by these considerations, Cæsar determined that he ought not to wait, until the Helvetii, having destroyed all the property of the allies, should arrive in the country of the Santones.

682. *Flumen est Arar.*

There is a river Arar.

683. *Hoc flumen per finis Aeduorum et Sequanorum fluit.*

This river flows through the territories of the *Ædui* and the *Sequani*.

684. *In Rhodanum influit.*

It flows into the Rhodanus.

685. *Incredibili est lenitātē.*

It is of incredible smoothness.

686. *In hanc partem fluit.*

It flows into this part—it flows in this direction.

687. *In illam partem fluit.*

It flows into that part—in that direction.

688. *In utram partem fluit?*

In which of the two directions does it flow?

689. *Oculis judicāri non potest.*

By the eyes it cannot be decided.

690. *Oculis, in utram partem fluat, judicari non potest.*

It cannot be decided by the eye, in which direction it flows.

691. *Flumen est Arar, quod per finis Aeduorum et Sequanorum in Rhodanum influit, incredibili lenitate, ita ut oculis, in utram partem fluat, judicari non possit.*

There is a river (called) the Arar, which flows through the territories of the *Ædui* and the *Sequani* into the Rhodanus, of incredible smoothness, so that by the eye it cannot be decided in which direction it flows.

692. *Id Helvetii ratibus transibant.*

This (river) the Helvetii were crossing by rafts.

693. Id Helvetii *līstrībus junctis* transibant. This the Helvetii were crossing by boats joined together.
694. Id Helvetii *ratibus ac lītrībus junctis* transibant. This the Helvetii were crossing by rafts and by boats joined together.
-
695. Tris copiārum partes Helvetii transduxerānt. Three parts of (their) forces the Helvetii had led over.
696. Tris *jam* copiarum partes Helvetii *id flumen* transduxerant. Three parts of their forces the Helvetii had already led over *this river*.
697. Quarta vero pars reliqua erat. But the fourth part was left.
698. *Citra* flumen Arārim reliqua erat. It was left *on the nearer side of* the river Arar—i. e. in reference to Rome—consequently, in this instance, on the eastern bank.
699. Per exploratōres Caesar certior factus est. Through the scouts Cæsar was informed.
700. Certior factus est, tris *jam* copiarum partes *Helvetios* transdūrisse. He was informed, *that the Helvetii had already led over three parts of their forces*.
701. Certior factus est quartam partem reliquam esse. He was informed *that a fourth part was left behind*.
702. Ubi certior factus est quartam partem reliquam esse, profectus est. When he was informed, *that a fourth part was left behind*, he set out.
703. *De* tertia vigilia profectus est. He set out *in the course of* the third watch.
704. Cum legionibus tribus e cas- tris profectus est. He set out from the camp with three legions.
705. Quarta pars non *dum* flu- men transiērat. The fourth part had not yet crossed the river.
706. Ad eam partem pervenit. He came up with that part.
707. *De* tertia vigilia *profectus ad* eam partem pervenit. Having set out in the course of the third watch, he came up with that part—He set out and came up with them.
-

708. *Ubi per exploratores Caesar certior factus est, tris jam copiarum partes Helvetios id flumen transduxisse, quartam vero partem citra flumen Ararim reliquam esse; de tertia vigilia cum legionibus tribus e castris profectus, ad eam partem pervenit, quae nondum flu-men transierat.* Cæsar having received information through the scouts, that the Helvetii had already led three parts of their forces over this river, but that the fourth part were (still) left on the eastern bank of the Arar; set out from the camp in the course of the third watch with three legions, and came up with that part, which had not yet crossed the river.
-
709. *Eos impeditos adgressus est.* These encumbered (with their baggage) he attacked.
710. *Eos inopinantes adgressus est.* These not expecting (him) he attacked.
711. *Magnam eorum partem concidit.* A great part of them he cut to pieces.
712. *Eos adgressus, magnam eorum partem concidit.* Having attacked these, he cut to pieces a great part of them—these he attacked and cut to pieces.
713. *Reliqui fugae se mandarunt.* The rest committed themselves to flight.
714. *Reliqui in proximas se silvas abdidérunt.* The rest put themselves away into the nearest woods—hid themselves in the nearest woods.
-
715. *Eos impeditos et inopinantes adgressus, magnam eorum partem concidit: reliqui fugae se mandarunt, atque in proximas silvas abdiderunt.* These encumbered and not expecting (him) he attacked, and cut to pieces a great part of them : the rest committed themselves to flight, and hid themselves in the nearest woods.
-
716. *Is pagus adpellabatur Tigu-* This canton was called the Tigurine,

rīnus, nam omnis civitas Helvetia in quatuor pagos divisa est.

for the whole Helvetic state is divided into four cantons.

717. Hic pagus domo exierat.

This canton—the people of this canton had gone out from home—had left their country.

718. Hic pagus domo exierat patrum nostrorum memoria.

The people of this canton had left their country in the memory of our fathers.

719. Hic pagus Lucium Cassium consulem interfecērat.

The people of this canton had killed Lucius Cassius (when) consul.

720. Hic pagus unus Cassii exercitum sub jugum misērat.

The people of this canton alone *had sent* the army of Cassius *under* the yoke.

721. Hic pagus unus, quum domo exisset, patrum nostrorum memoria, L. Cassium consulem interfecerat, et ejus exercitum sub jugum miserat.

The people of this single canton, *having left* their country in the memory of our fathers, had killed L. Cassius consul, and sent his army under the yoke.

722. Pars civitatis Helvetiae insignem calamitatem populo Romano intulerat.

A part of the Helvetic state had brought a signal calamity upon the Roman people.

723. Ea pars poenas solvit.

That part discharges the penalties.

724. Ea pars poenas persolvit.

That part pays the penalty *in full*.

725. Ea pars princeps poenas persolvit.

That part *first pays*—*is the first to pay* the penalty in full.

726. Hoc casu accidit.

This happened by chance.

227. Hoc consilio Deorum immortalium factum est.

This was brought about by the design of the immortal Gods.

728. Ita, sive casu, sive consilio Deorum immortalium quae pars civitatis Helvetiae insignem calamitatem populo

Thus, whether by chance, or by the design of the immortal Gods, the very part of the Helvetic state which had brought (this) signal calamity upon

Romano intulerat, *ea* princeps poenas persolvit. the Roman people, is the first to pay the penalty in full.

729. Hac in re Caesar publicas injurias ultus est. In this affair Cæsar avenged public injuries.
730. Privatas injurias ultus est. He avenged private injuries.
731. Caesaris socer est Lucius Piso. Cæsar's father-in-law is Lucius Piso.
732. Hujus avus fuit Lucius Piso, Cassii legatus. This man's grandfather was Lucius Piso, the lieutenant of Cassius.
733. Lucium Pisōnem legatum Tigurini interfecérant. Lucius Piso, the lieutenant, the Tigurini had killed.
734. Cassium interfecerant. They had killed Cassius.
735. L. Pisonem legatum Tigurini eodem proelio, *quo* Cassium, interfecerant. Lucius Piso, the lieutenant, the Tigurini had killed in the same battle, *in which* (they had killed) Cassius.
-
736. Qua in re Caesar non solum publicas, sed etiam privatas injurias ultus est, *quod* ejus socii L. Pisonis avum, L. Pisonem legatum, Tigurini eodem proelio, *quo* Cassium, interfecerant. In this affair Cæsar avenged not only the wrongs of his country, but also those of his own family, for his father-in-law Lucius Piso's grandfather, viz. L. Piso, the lieutenant, the Tigurini had killed in the same battle as Cassius.
-
737. Reliquas copias Helvetiorum consequi poterat. The other forces of the Helvetii he was able to come up with.
738. Pontem in Arāri facit. He makes a bridge on the Arar—over the Arar.
739. Pontem faciundum curat. He superintends a bridge being built—he causes a bridge to be built—he builds a bridge.
740. Ita exercitum transdūcit. In this way he leads the army over.
741. Hoc proelio facto, reliquas copias Helvetiorum *ut* con- *This battle finished, in order that he might* come up with the other forces

sequi posset, pontem in A-
rari faciundum curat, atque
ita exercitum transducit.

of the Helvetii, he builds a bridge over the Arar, *and so* leads the army across.

742. Helvetii repentinō ejus adventu commoti sunt.

The Helvetii were *thoroughly* moved —were thrown into consternation by his sudden arrival.

743. Uno Caesār die flumen transierat.

Cæsar had crossed the river in a single day.

744. Ipsi diēbus viginti aegre flumen transierant.

They themselves had *with great difficulty* crossed the river in twenty days.

745. *Id quod ipsi diebus viginti aegerrime confecerant, uno illum die fecisse intellexerunt.*

What they themselves had with the greatest difficulty effected in twenty days, the other had done, they perceived, in one day.

746. *Id quum intellegerent, legatos ad Caesarem mittunt.*

Perceiving this, they send ambassadors to Cæsar.

747. Helvetii, repentinō ejus adventu commoti, quum id quod ipsi diebus viginti aegerrime confecerant, *ut flumen transirent*, uno illum die fecisse intellegarent, legatos ad eum mittunt.

The Helvetii, thrown into consternation by his sudden arrival, (and) perceiving that, what they themselves had with the greatest difficulty effected in twenty days, viz. *the passage of the river*, the other had done in one day, sent ambassadors to Cæsar.

748. Hujus legatiōnis Divico princeps fuit.

Of this embassy Divico was the chief person.

749. Divico bello Cassiāno dux Helvetiorum fuerat.

Divico, in the Cassian war, had been leader of the Helvetii.

750. Cujus legationis Divico princeps fuit, qui bello Cassiāno dux Helvetiorum fuerat.

Of which embassy—of this embassy the chief person was Divico, who, in the war in which Cassius fell, had been the leader of the Helvetii.

751. *Is ita cum Caesare agit.* He treats with Cæsar, *as follows.*
752. *Pacem populus Romanus facit.* The Roman people are making peace.
The Roman people purpose to make peace.
753. *Si pacem populus Romanus cum Helvetiis facit, in quamvis partem ibunt Helvetii.* If the Roman people purpose to make peace with the Helvetii, the Helvetii will go into *what part you please.*
754. *In eam partem ibunt, ubi Caesar constituerit.* They will go into that part, in which Cæsar shall fix them.
755. *Ibi erunt, ubi eos Caesar constituerit.* They will be—they will take up their permanent abode in that place in which Cæsar shall fix them.
756. *Ibi erunt, ubi eos Caesar esse voluerit.* They will reside there, where Cæsar shall order them to reside.
757. *In eam partem ibunt, atque ibi erunt, ubi eos Caesar constituerit atque esse voluerit.* They will go into that part, and reside there, where Cæsar shall fix them, and order them to reside.
-
758. *Bello Helvetios persecui severat.* He persists in persecuting the Helvetii with war.
759. *Reminiscitur veteris incommodi.* He reminds himself of the old disaster—he remembers it.
760. *Reminiscatur oportet veteris incommodi.* It is right that he should remember the old disaster.
761. *Reminiscitur pristinae virtutis Helvetiorum.* He reminds himself of the former valour of the Helvetii—he remembers the former valour of the Helvetii.
762. *Reminiscatur oportet pristinae virtutis Helvetiorum.* It is right that he should remember the former valour of the Helvetii.
763. *Si pacem Populus Romanus cum Helvetiis facit, in eam partem ibunt, atque ibi erunt Helvetii, ubi eos Caesar constituerit, atque* If the Roman people purpose to make peace with the Helvetii, the Helvetii will go into that part, and reside there, where Cæsar shall fix them, and order them to reside; *but if*

esse voluerit; *sin bello Caesar eos persecui perseverat*, reminiscatur oportet et veteris incommodi Populi Romani, et pristinae virtutis Helvetiorum.

Cæsar intends to persist in persecuting them with war, it is right he should remember both the old disaster of the Roman people, and the former valour of the Helvetii.

764. Is ita cum Caesare agit: Si pacem Populus Romanus cum Helvetiis faciat, in eam partem ituros atque ibi futuros Helvetios, ubi eos Caesar constituerit atque esse voluerit; *sin bello persecui perseveret, reminiscatur et veteris incommodi Populi Romani et pristinae virtutis Helvetiorum.*

He treats with Cæsar as follows: If the Roman people, says he, purpose to make peace with the Helvetii, they, the Helvetii, will go into that part and reside there, where Cæsar shall fix them and order them to reside; but if he intends to persist in persecuting them with war, he bids him remember both the old disaster of the Roman people and the former valour of the Helvetii.

765. Is ita Caesare egit: Si pacem Populus Romanus cum Helvetiis faceret, in eam partem ituros atque ibi futuros Helvetios, ubi eos Caesar constituisset atque esse voluisset; *sin bello persecui perseveraret, reminisceretur et veteris incommodi Populi Romani et pristinae virtutis Helvetiorum.*

He treated with Cæsar as follows: If the Roman people, said he, purposed to make peace with the Helvetii, they, the Helvetii, would go into that part and reside there, where Cæsar should fix them and order them to reside; but if he intended to persist in persecuting them with war, he bade him remember both the old disaster of the Roman people, and the former valour of the Helvetii.

766. Caesar improviso unum pagum adortus est.

Cæsar fell upon a single canton by surprise.

767. Ii, qui flumen transierant, suis auxilium ferre non poterant.

Those, who had crossed the river, were unable to bear assistance to their countrymen.

768. Suae magnopere virtuti tribuit.
He attributes a great deal to his own valour.
769. Helvetios despicit.
He looks down upon the Helvetii.
770. Improviso unum pagum adortus est, quum ii, qui flumen transierant, suis auxilium ferre non poterant.
He fell unexpectedly upon one canton, at a time when those, who had crossed the river, were unable to bear assistance to their countrymen.
771. Non ob eam rem suae magnopere virtuti tribuat oportet.
There is no reason, that he should, on this account, attribute a great deal to his own valour.
772. Non ob eam rem Helvetios despiciat oportet.
There is no reason, that he should, on this account, despise the Helvetii.
773. Quod improviso unum pagum adortus est, quum ii, qui flumen transierant, suis auxilium ferre non poterant, non ob eam rem aut suae magnopere virtuti tribuat oportet, aut Helvetios despiciat.
As to his having fallen unexpectedly upon one canton, at a time when those, who had crossed the river, were unable to bear assistance to their countrymen, it is not right, that he should on this account either attribute a great deal to his own valour, or despise the Helvetii.
774. Quod improviso unum pagum adortus sit, quum ii qui flumen transissent, suis auxilium ferre non possent, ne ob eam rem aut suae magnopere virtuti tribuat, aut ipsos despiciat.
As to his having fallen unexpectedly upon one canton (says Divico), at a time when those, who had crossed the river, were unable to bear assistance to their countrymen, (he warns him) not on this account either to attribute a great deal to his own valour, or to despise them.
775. Quod improviso unum pagum adortus esset, quum ii, qui flumen transissent, suis auxilium ferre non possent, ne ob eam rem aut suæ magnopere virtuti tribueret, aut ipsos despiceret.
As to his having fallen unexpectedly upon a canton (said Divico), at a time when those, who had crossed the river, were unable to bear assistance to their countrymen, he warned him not on that account either to attribute a great deal to his own valour, or to despise them.

776. Helvetii aliter a patribus majoribusque suis didicērunt.
777. Virtute nituntur.
778. Non dolo nituntur.
779. Non insidiis nituntur.
780. Magis virtute quam dolo nituntur.
781. Magis virtute quam insidiis nituntur.
782. Magis virtute quam dolo aut insidiis nituntur.
783. Helvetii ita a patribus suis didicerunt, *ut* magis virtute quam dolo nitantur.
784. Se ita a patribus suis didicisse dicunt, *ut* magis virtute quam dolo nitantur.
785. Helvetii ita a patribus suis didicērant, *ut* magis virtute quam dolo niterentur.
786. Se ita a patribus majoribusque suis didicisse, *ut* magis virtute quam dolo aut insidiis niterentur.
-
787. Caesar committit, *ut* exercitus Romanus deleri possit.
788. Non oportet committēre ut exercitus Romanus delectetur.
789. Ad Ararim consistunt.
790. Ad Ararim constitērunt.
- The Helvetii have learned differently from their fathers and their ancestors.
- They contend with valour.
- They do not contend with deceit.
- They do not contend in ambuscades.
- They contend rather with valour than deceit.
- They contend rather with valour than by ambuscades.
- They contend rather with valour, than by deceit or ambuscades.
- The Helvetii have been *so* taught by their fathers *that they contend* rather with valour than deceit.
- They themselves have been taught, they say,* by their fathers, to contend rather with valour than deceit.
- The Helvetii *had been taught* by their fathers, to contend rather with valour than deceit.
- They themselves had been taught, they said,* by their fathers and ancestors to contend rather with valour than by deceit or ambuscades.
- Cæsar is putting (things) together, so that the Roman army may be annihilated—he is doing a thing the consequence of which may be the annihilation of the Roman army.
- It is not right to do a thing, the consequence of which may be the annihilation of the Roman army.
- They take a position near the Arar.
- They have taken a position—they are posted near the Arar.

791. *Is locus ex calamitate Populi Romani nomen capiet.* This place will take (its) name from a calamity of the Roman people.
792. *Is locus, ubi constiterunt, ex calamitate Populi Romani nomen capiat.* The place, where they are posted, will take its name from a calamity of the Roman people.
793. *Ex internecione exercitus Romani nomen capiat.* It will take its name from the total destruction of the Roman army.
794. *Memoriam calamitatis prodet.* It will put forward—publish—hand down to posterity the remembrance of the calamity.
795. *Non oportet committere, ut is locus, ubi constiterunt, ex calamitate populi Romani nomen capiat.* It is not right to do a thing, the consequence of which may be, that the place, where they are posted, may take its name from a calamity of the Roman people.
796. *Non oportēbat committere, ut is locus, ubi constitērant ex calamitate populi Romani nomen caperet.* *It was not right to do a thing, the consequence of which might be, that the place, where they were posted, might take its name from a calamity of the Roman people.*
797. *Quare ne committat, ut is locus, ubi constitērint, ex calamitate populi Romani et internecione exercitus nomen capiat, aut memoriam prodat.* Wherefore [he recommends Cæsar] not to do a thing, the consequence of which may be, that the place, where they are posted, may take its name from a calamity of the Roman people and the total destruction of their army, or hand down to posterity the remembrance [of such an event].
798. *Quare ne committēret, ut is locus, ubi constitissent, ex calamitate Populi Romani et internecione exercitus nomen caperet, aut memoriam prodēret.* Wherefore [he recommended Cæsar] not to do a thing, the consequence of which might be, that the place, where they were then posted, might take its name from a calamity of the Roman people and the destruction of their army, or hand down to posterity the remembrance [of such an event].

799. His Caesar *ita* respondet. To these words Cæsar answers *as follows.*
800. Caesari nihil dubitatiōnis datur. To Cæsar nothing of doubt is allowed :—he cannot feel any doubt.
801. Legāti Helvetii quasdam res commemoraverunt. The Helvetian ambassadors *have made mention of* certain things.
802. Eas res Caesar in memoria tenet. Those things Cæsar holds in memory.
803. Eas res, quas legati Helvetii commemoraverunt, memoria tenet. Those things, which the Helvetian ambassadors have mentioned, he holds in memory.
804. *Eo* Caesari *minus* dubitationis datur, *quod* eas res, quas legati Helvetii commemoraverunt, in memoria tenet. *On this account the less* of doubt is allowed to Cæsar, because those things, which the Helvetian ambassadors have mentioned, he holds in memory.
805. Eas res graviter fert. Those things he bears heavily.
806. Eae res *merito* Populi Romani accidērunt. Those things happened *by the desert* of the Roman People.
807. Non merito Populi Romani acciderunt. (*It was*) not by the desert of the Roman people (*that*) they happened.
808. Eas res graviter fert, quod non merito Populi Romani accidērunt. Those things he bears heavily, because they did not happen by the desert of the Roman People.
809. *Eo* gravius fert, *quo* minus merito Populi Romani accidērunt. *By so much the more* heavily he bears them, *by how much the less* they happened by the desert of the Roman People.
810. *Eo* Caesari *minus* dubitationis datur, *quod* eas res, quas legati Helvetii commemoraverunt, in memoria tenet: The less of doubt is *allowed* to Cæsar because, those things which the Helvetian ambassadors *have mentioned*, he

atque eo gravius fert, quo minus merito Populi Romani acciderunt.

holds in memory : and the more heavily does he bear them, the less they happened by the desert of the Roman People.

811. His Caesar ita *respondet*:—Eo sibi minus dubitationis dari, quod eas res, quas legati Helvetii *commemorav̄int*, memoria teneat: atque eo gravius ferre, quo minus merito Populi Romani acciderint.

To these words Cæsar *answers* as follows :—The less of doubt (*he says*) *is allowed* him, because those things which the Helvetican ambassadors *have mentioned* *he holds in memory* : and the more heavily (*he adds*) *does he bear them*, the less *they happened* by the desert of the Roman People.

812. His Caesar ita *respondit*:—Eo sibi minus dubitationis dari, quod eas res, quas legati Helvetii *commemorassent*, memoria tenēret: atque eo gravius ferre, quo minus merito Populi Romani accidissent.

To these words Cæsar *answered* as follows :—The less of doubt (*he said*) *was allowed* him, because those things which the Helvetican ambassadors *had mentioned*, *he held in memory* : and the more heavily (*he added*) *did he bear them*, the less *they had happened* by the desert of the Roman People.

813. *Sibi conscientius est.*

He is in a state of knowledge with himself ; is conscious.

814. *Populus Romānus alicūjus injuriaē sibi conscientius est.*

The Roman people are conscious of some wrong : are conscious of having done some wrong.

815. *Non difficile est cavarēre.*

It is not difficult to be on the guard.

816. *Populus Romanus nullius in-juria sibi conscientia est.* The Roman people are conscious of no wrong.
817. *Si Populus Romanus alicujus injuria sibi conscientia sit, non sit difficile cavere.* If the Roman people were conscious of any wrong, it would not be difficult to be on the guard.
818. *Si Populus Romanus alicujus injuria sibi conscientia fuisset, non fuisset difficile cavere.* If the Roman people had been conscious of any wrong, it would not have been difficult to be on the guard.
819. *Qui si alicujus injuria sibi conscientia fuisset, non fuisset difficile cavere.* For if they had been conscious of any wrong, it would not have been difficult (he said) to be on the guard.
-

820. *Deceptus est Populus Romānus.* The Roman people were deceived.
821. *Non timet Populus Romanus.* The Roman people do not fear.
822. *Nihil est a Populo Romano commissum, quare timeat.* Nothing has been done by the Roman people, on account of which they should fear.
823. *Nihil erat a Populo Romano commissum, quare timēret.* Nothing had been done by the Roman people, on account of which they should fear.
824. *Nihil commissum a se intelligit quare timeat.* They are not aware that any thing has been done by them, on account of which they should fear.
825. *Nihil commissum a se intellegēbat, quare timēret.* They were not aware that any thing had been done by them, on account of which they should fear.
826. *Timendum erat.* They ought to fear.
827. *Non sine caussa timendum putabat.* They did not think they ought to fear without some reason.

828. *Eo deceptus est, quod neque commissum a se intellegebat, quare timeret, neque sine caussa timendum putabat.*

By this circumstance they were deceived, because they neither were aware that any thing had been done by them, on account of which they should fear, nor did they think that they ought to fear without some reason.

829. *Sed eo deceptum, quod neque commissum a se intellegēret, quare timeret, neque sine caussa timendum putāret.*

But they (the Roman people) were deceived (he said) by this, because they neither were aware that any thing had been done by them, on account of which they should fear, nor did they think that they ought to fear without some reason.

830. *Caesar vetēris contumeliae obli-* Cæsar forgets the old insult.
viscītur.

831. *Veteris contumeliae oblivisci vult.* He is willing to forget the old insult.

832. *Sunt etiam recentes injuriae.* There are also fresh outrages.

833. *Helvetii iter per provinciam tentārunt.* The Helvetii have attempted a road through the province.

834. *Caesare invito iter per provinciam tentarunt.* Caesar being unwilling, they have attempted a road through the province.

835. *Helvetii Aeduos vexārunt.* The Helvetii have harassed the *Aedui*.

836. *Ambarros vexarunt.* They have harassed the *Ambarri*.

837. *Allobrogas vexarunt.* They have harassed the *Allobroges*.

838. *Sunt etiam recentes injuriae, quod Caesare invito iter per* There are also fresh outrages, *in that* against the will of Caesar

provinciam tentarunt, quod Aeduos, quod Ambarros, quod Allobrogas vexarunt.

they have attempted a road through the province, *in that* they have harassed the *Ædui*, the *Ambarri*, the *Allobroges*.

839. *Num eārum injuriārum memoriam deponēre potest?*

Can he lay down the memory of these outrages?

840. *Quod si veteris contumeliae oblivisci velit, num etiam recentium injuriārum,—quod eo invito iter per provinciam tentavērint, quod Aeduos, quod Ambarros, quod Allobrogas vexavērint,—memoriam deponere posse?*

But if (*says he*) *he is willing* to forget the old insult, *do they suppose* (*he asks*) *that he can also lay down the memory of their fresh outrages,—in that against his will they have attempted* a road through the province, *in that they have harassed the Ædui, the Ambarri, the Allobroges?*

841. *Quod si veteris contumeliae oblivisci vellet, num etiam recentium injuriarum,—quod eo invito iter per provinciam tentassent, quod Aeduos, quod Ambarros, quod Allobrogas vexassent,—memoriam depone posse?*

But if (*said he*) *he was willing* to forget the old insult, *did they suppose* (*he asked*) *that he could also lay down the memory of their fresh outrages,—in that against his will they had attempted* a road through the province, *in that they had harassed the Ædui, the Ambarri, the Allobroges?*

842. *Helvetii sua victoria insolenter gloriantur.*

The *Helvetii* pride themselves *to an unusual degree upon* their victory :—glory insolently in their victory.

843. *Diu in pūne injurias tulērunt.*

For a long time they have borne outrages *without punishment*:

—they have escaped the punishment of their outrages.

844. Tamdiu se inpune injurias tulisse admirantur.

They wonder in themselves that they have so long escaped the punishment of their outrages.

845. Id eodem pertinet.

This tends to the same point.

846. Quod sua victoria tam insolenter glorientur, quodque tamdiu se inpune injurias tulisse admirantur, eodem pertinet.

As to the fact that they glory so insolently in their victory, and as to the fact that they wonder they have so long escaped the punishment of their outrages,—(all this) tends to the same point.

847. Quod sua victoria tam insolenter glorientur, quodque tamdiu se inpune injurias tulisse admirarentur, eodem pertinere.

*As to the fact that they glory so insolently in their victory, and as to the fact that they wonder they have so long escaped the punishment of their outrages,—all this (*he says*) tends to the same point.*

848. Quod sua victoria tam insolenter gloriarentur, quodque tamdiu se inpune injurias tulisse admirarentur, eodem pertinere.

*As to the fact that they gloried so insolently in their victory, and as to the fact that they wondered they had so long escaped the punishment of their outrages,—all this (*he said*) tended to the same point.**

849. Consuescunt. di hominibus secundas res concedere.

The gods are growing accustomed to grant to men prosperous circumstances :—prosperity.

* The construction here changes from the past oblique to the present oblique, which is kept up to the end of the chapter.

850. *Consuerunt di hominibus secundas res concedere.* The gods *have grown accustomed*—*are accustomed*—*to grant* to men prosperity.
851. *Homines ex commutatio*n*e rerum dolent.* Men suffer from a *complete change* of circumstances.
852. *Nonnullos homines di ulcisci volunt.* Some men the gods wish *to avenge themselves upon*,—(i. e.) *to punish*.
853. *Hos pro scelere eorum ulcisci volunt.* These men they wish to punish for their wickedness.
854. *His secundas res concedunt.* To these men they grant prosperity.
855. *His secundas interdum res concedunt.* To these men they *sometimes* grant prosperity.
856. *His diuturnam inpunitatem concedunt.* To these men they grant *long impunity*.
857. *His secundas interdum res et diuturnam inpunitatem concedunt.* To these men they *sometimes* grant prosperity and long impunity.
858. *Hi graviter ex commutatione rerum dolent.* These men suffer heavily from a complete change of circumstances.
859. *His, quo graviter ex commutatione rerum doleant, secundas interdum res, et diuturnam inpunitatem concedunt di immortales.* To these men, *in order that thus they may suffer heavily from a complete change of circumstances, the immortal gods sometimes grant prosperity and long impunity.*
860. *His, quo gravius ex commutatione rerum doleant, secundiores interdum res, et diuturnorem inpunitatem concedunt.* To these men, *in order that thus they may suffer the more heavily from a complete change of circumstances, they sometimes grant the greater prosperity and the longer impunity.*
861. *Consuerunt di immortales,—quo gravius homines ex com-* The immortal gods *are accustomed*,—*in order that thus men may*

mutatione rerum doleant,
quos pro scelere eorum ulcisci
velint,—his secundiores in-
terdum res, et diuturniorem
inpunitatem concedere.

suffer the more heavily from a
complete change of circum-
stances, when *they wish* to
punish any men for their wicked-
ness,—sometimes to grant to
these men the greater prosperity
and the longer impunity.

862. *Consuesse enim deos immortalis,*
—quo gravius homines ex
commutatione rerum doleant,
quos pro scelere eorum ulcisci
velint,—his secundiores in-
terdum res, et diuturniorem
inpunitatem concedere.

*For the immortal gods are accus-
tomed (he reminds them),—in
order that thus men may suffer
the more heavily from a complete
change of circumstances, when
they wish to punish any men for
their wickedness,—to grant
sometimes to these men the
greater prosperity and the longer
impunity.*

- | | |
|--|--|
| 863. Ea ita sunt. | These things are so. |
| 864. Obsides ab Helvetiis Caesari
dantur. | Hostages are given by the Helvetii
to Cæsar. |
| 865. Quaedam Helvetii pollicentur. | The Helvetii promise certain
things. |
| 866. Ea quae pollicentur facient. | They will do those things which
they promise. |
| 867. Id Caesar intelligit. | This Caesar perceives. |
| 868. Intelligit Caesar Helvetios ea
quae policeantur facturos
esse. | Cæsar perceives that the Helvetii
will do those things which <i>they
promise</i> . |
| 869. Obsides ab Helvetiis Caesari
dantur, uti ea quae police-
antur facturos intelligat. | Hostages are given by the Helvetii
to Cæsar, that <i>he may perceive</i>
that they will do those things
which they promise. |

870. Helvetii Aeduis satisfaciunt. The Helvetii give satisfaction to the *Ædui*.
871. Helvetii Aeduis injurias intulerunt. The Helvetii have inflicted outrages on the *Ædui*.
872. Sociis Aeduorum injurias intulerunt. On the allies of the *Ædui* they have inflicted outrages.
873. Helvetii injurias Aeduis sociisque eorum intulerunt. The Helvetii have inflicted outrages on the *Ædui* and their allies.
874. Helvetii Aeduis *de injuriis*, quas *ipsis* sociisque eorum intulerunt, satisfaciunt. The Helvetii give satisfaction to the *Ædui concerning the outrages*, which they have inflicted on *themselves* and their allies.
875. Allobrogibus satisfaciunt. They give satisfaction to the Allobroges.
876. Caesar cum Helvetiis pacem facit. Cæsar makes peace with the Helvetii.
877. Quum ea ita sint, tamen si ob-sides ab Helvetiis Caesari da-buntur, uti ea quae polliceantur facturos intellegat; et si Aeduis de injuriis, quas *ipsis* sociisque eorum intulerunt, item si Allobrogibus satis-facient, cum iis pacem faciet. Although these things are so, yet if hostages shall be given by the Helvetii to Cæsar, that he may perceive that they will do those things which they promise; and if they will give satisfaction to the *Ædui* concerning the outrages which they have inflicted on themselves and their allies, if in likemanner they will give satisfaction to the Allobroges, he will make peace with them.
878. Quum ea ita sint, tamen si ob-sides ab iis sibi dentur, uti ea quae polliceantur facturos intellegat; et si Aeduis de injuriis, quas *ipsis* sociisque eorum intulerint, item si Al-
- Although these things are so (*continues Cæsar*), yet if hostages are given by them to him, that he may perceive that they will do those things which they promise; and if they will give sa-

*lobrogibus satisfaciant, sese
cum iis pacem esse factūrum.*

*satisfaction to the Aedui concerning
the outrages which they have
inflicted on themselves and their
allies, if in like manner they will
give satisfaction to the Allobro-
ges, he will make peace with
them:*

879. Divico respondet.

Divico answers.

880. Helvetii a majoribus suis insti-
tuti sunt.

The Helvetii have been taught by
their ancestors.

881. Obsides accipere consuefrunt.

They are accustomed to receive
hostages.

882. Obsides dare non consuerunt.

They are not accustomed to give
hostages.

883. Obsides accipere, non dare con-
suerunt.

They are accustomed to receive
hostages, not to give them.

884. Ita Helvetii a majoribus suis
instituti sunt, uti obsides ac-
cipere, non dare consuerunt.

*In such a manner have the Hel-
vetii been taught by their an-
cestors, that they are accus-
tomed to receive hostages, not
to give them.*

885. Ejus rei Populus Romanus est
testis.

Of this fact the Roman people are
witness.

886. Divico respondet :—Ita Hel-
vetios a majoribus suis insti-
tutos esse, uti obsides accipere,
a dare consuerint: ejus rei
illum Romanum esse

Divico answers :—So have the Hel-
vetii been taught (*says he*) by
their ancestors, that they are accus-
tomed to receive hostages,
not to give them : of this fact the
Roman people (*he adds*) are
witness.

887. Hoc responso dato discessit. This answer given, he departed.

888. Postero die castra ex eo loco
movent. The next day the camp out of that
place they move.
889. Idem Caesar facit. The same thing Cæsar does.
890. Quas in partis hostes iter fa-
ciunt? Into what parts (of the country)
are the enemy *making their
march?*
891. Equitatum omnem praemittit. He sends a-head all the cavalry.
892. Hi videbunt, quas in partis
hostes iter faciunt. These will see in what directions
the enemy are marching.
893. Equitatus ex omni Provincia
coactus erat. Cavalry had been collected out of
the whole Province.
894. Equitatus ex Aeduī coactus
erat. Cavalry had been collected out of
(the country of) the Aeduī.
895. Equitatus ex Aeduōrum sociis
coactus erat. Cavalry had been collected out of
(the countries belonging to) the
allies of the Aeduī.
896. Equitatus ex Aeduī atque eō-
rum sociis coactus erat. Cavalry had been collected out of
(the countries belonging to) the
Aeduī and their allies.
897. Equitatus ex omni Provincia et
Aeduī atque eorum sociis
coactus erat. Cavalry had been collected out of
the whole Province and out of
the countries belonging to the
Aeduī and their allies.
898. Hunc equitatum praemittit, qui
videant, quas in partis hos-
tes iter faciant. This cavalry he sends a-head (who
are) to see in what directions the
enemy are marching.

899. Postero die castra ex eo loco
movent: idem Caesar facit;
equitatumque omnem ad num-
erum quattuor milium, quem
ex omni provincia et Aeduis
atque eorum sociis coactum
habēbat, praemittit, qui vi-
deant quas in partis hostes
iter faciant.

The next day they move their camp out of that place : the same thing Cæsar does ; and all the cavalry, to the number of four thousand, which he had (with him) collected out of the whole province and the countries belonging to the Aedui and their allies, all this cavalry, I say, he sends a-head, to see in what directions the enemy are marching.

900. Hi cupidius novissimum agmen
insequuntur.

These more eagerly (than was desirable) the last division, or rear, (of the enemy) *pursue.*

901. Cum equitatū Helvetiorum proe-
ilum committunt.

With the cavalry of the Helvetii they join battle.

902. Non suo loco proelium com-
mittunt.

Not on their own ground—not on favourable ground—they join battle.

903. Aliēno loco proelium committunt.

On ground belonging to others—on unfavourable ground—they join battle.

904. Pauci de nostris cadunt.

A few of our men fall.

905. Qui, cupidius novissimum ag-
men *inseuti*, alieno loco cum
equitatu Helvetiorum proe-
ilum committunt, et pauci
de nostris cadunt.

These, *having too eagerly pursued* the rear, join battle with the cavalry of the Helvetii on unfavourable ground, and a few of our men fall.

906. Hoc proelio *sublati sunt* Helvetii.
With this battle the Helvetii were born up—*were elated.*
907. Quingentis equitibus tantam multitudinem equitum propulerant.
With five hundred horsemen they had driven off so great a multitude of horsemen.
908. Audacius subsistere coepérunt.
They began to halt more boldly.
909. Nonnunquam et proelio nostros laccessere coeperunt.
They began sometimes too to provoke our men by an attack.
910. Quo proelio *sublati* Helvetii, quod quingentis equitibus tantam multitudinem equitum propulerant, audacius subsistere, nonnunquam et novissimo agmine proelio nostros laccessere cooperunt.
Elated by this battle, for that with five hundred horsemen they had driven off so great a multitude of horsemen, the Helvetii began to halt more boldly, sometimes too with their rear to provoke our men by an attack.
-
911. Caesar suos continēbat.
Caesar during this time kept his own men together—restrained them.
912. Caesar suos a proelio continebat.
Caesar during this time restrained his own men from battle.
913. Hostem rapinis, pabulationibusque prohibere volēbat.
He wished to prevent the enemy from plundering and procuring fodder.
914. Hoc satis habēbat in praesentia.
This he held (or deemed) enough at present.
915. Caesar suos a proelio continebat, ac satis habebat in praesentia hostem rapinis pabulationibusque prohibere.
Caesar during this time restrained his own men from fighting, and deemed it enough at present to prevent the enemy from plundering and procuring fodder.
-

916. Inter hostis et nostros *quinque milia passuum intererant.* Between the enemy and our men there were five thousands of paces—or five miles.
917. Haud magno intervallo nostri dies circiter quindēcim iter fecerunt. With no great interval (between them and the enemy) our men marched for about fifteen days.
918. Inter novissimum hostium agmen et nostrum primum circiter *quina milia passuum intererant.* Between the last division of the enemy and our first (division) there were about five miles (every day).
919. *Ita dies circiter quindecim iter fecerunt, uti inter novissimum hostium agmen et nostrum primum non amplius quinis aut senis milibus passuum interesset.* In such a manner for about fifteen days did they march, that between the last division of the enemy and our first division there was not more than five or six miles.
-
920. Intērim quotidie Caesar Aeduos flagitare. In the mean time every day did Caesar make demands upon the *Ædui.*
921. Interim quotidie Caesar frumentum flagitare. In the mean time every day did Caesar demand corn.
922. Caesar Aeduos frumentum flagitare. Caesar kept demanding corn of the *Ædui.*
923. Hoc erant publicē polliciti. This they had publicly promised.
924. Interim quotidie Caesar Aeduos frumentum, *quod essent* publicē polliciti, flagitare. In the mean time every day did Caesar demand of the *Ædui* the corn which they had promised in the name of their state.
-
925. Gallia sub *septemtrionalibus* posita est. Gallia is situated under *Charles's Wain*—i. e. lies towards the north.

926. Propter frigöra, frumenta in agris matüra non erant. On account of the cold the corn in the fields was not ripe.
927. Ne pabüli quidem satis magna copia subpetebat. Of fodder even a sufficiently great supply was not at hand.
928. Nam propter frigora, quod Gallia sub septemtrionibus, *ut ante dictum est*, posita est, non modo frumenta in agris matura non erant, sed ne pabüli quidem satis magna copia subpetebat. For on account of the cold (in as much as Gallia is situated, *as has been before stated*, towards the north) not only the corn in the fields was not ripe, but even of fodder a sufficiently great supply was not at hand.
-
929. Magaam frumenti copiam flumine Aräri navibus subvexerat. A great supply of corn he had conveyed up by the river Arar in vessels.
930. Iter ab Arari Helvetii avertérrant. The Helvetii had turned their route away from the Arar.
931. Ab Helvetiis discedere nolēbat. To part from the Helvetii he was unwilling.
932. Eo frumento, quod Arari navibus subvexerat, *vix* uti potérat. The corn which he had conveyed up the Arar in vessels, he could scarcely use.
933. Eo autem frumento, quod flumine Arari navibus subvexerat, *propterea minus* uti poterat, *quod* iter ab Arari Helvetii averterant, a quibus discedere nolēbat. Whilst the corn which he had conveyed up the river Arar in vessels, he was the less able to use for the reason that the Helvetii had turned their route away from the Arar, and from these he was unwilling to part.
-
934. Diem ex die ducunt Aedui. Day out of day the *Aedui spin or draw*—They put him off from day to day.

935. *Confertur.* It is being contributed. The *A-*
duan farmers are furnishing their
respective contributions.
936. *Comportatur.* It is being collected into one place.
These contributions are on the
road to the dépôt.
937. *Adest.* It is close at hand. The convoy
has left the dépôt, and may be
expected in Caesar's camp in a
few hours.
938. *Conserri dicunt.* *It is being contributed, they say.*
939. *Comportāri dicunt.* *It is being carried to the dépôt,*
they say.
940. *Adesse dicunt.* *It is close at hand, they say.*
941. *Diem ex die ducēre Aedui : con-*
ferri, comportari, adesse, dicēre. The *Aedui kept spinning out day*
after day. It was being con-
tributed, it was being carried
to the dépôt, it was close by,
they kept saying.
-
942. *Diutius ducitur.* He is put off and off too long.
943. *Certo die frumentum militibus*
metīri oportēbit. On a given day it will be his duty
to mete (or distribute) the corn
to the soldiers.
944. *Hic dies instat.* This day is close at hand.
945. *Diutius se duci intelligit, et diem*
instāre, quo die frumentum
militibus metiri oporteat. He perceives that he is being put
off too long ; and that the day is
close at hand, on which it will be
his duty to distribute the corn to
the soldiers.
946. *Diutius se duci intellexit; et*
diem instare, quo die frumen- He perceived that he was being put
off too long ; and that the day was

- tum militibus metiri *oportet.* close at hand, on which *it would be his duty* to distribute the corn to the soldiers.
947. Hoc ubi intellexit, convocat eōrum principes, quorum magnam copiam in castris habebat. When he perceived this, he calls together their chiefs, of whom he had a great abundance (number) in the camp.
948. Convocat eorum principes, *in his Divitiacum et Liscum.* He call together their chiefs, *among them* Divitiacus and Liscus.
949. Liscus summo magistratu praerat. Liscus was at the head of the highest magistracy — held the highest office in the state.
950. *Hunc Vergobrētum adpellant Aedui.* This (*chief officer*) the Aedui call a Vergobret.
951. Annuus créatur. He is created every year.
952. Vitae necisque in suos habet potestātem. He has power of life and death over his countrymen.
953. Caesar, *convocatis Aeduorum principib⁹bus*, graviter eos accusat. Caesar, *having called together the chiefs* of the Aedui, heavily accuses them.
954. Convocatis Divitiaco et Lisco, graviter eos accusat. Having called together Divitiacus and Liscus, he heavily accuses them.
955. Neque emi neque ex agris sumi potest. There can be neither buying nor taking out of the fields.
956. Tam necessario tempore ab Aeduis non sublevatur. At so pressing a time he is not assisted by the Aedui.
957. Tam propinquis hostibus ab Aeduis non sublevatur. With the enemy so near he is not assisted by the Aedui.
958. Graviter Aeduos accusat, *quod, quum* neque emi neque ex agris sumi possit, tam necessario tempore, tam propin-
- He heavily accuses the Aedui, *for that, when there can be neither buying nor taking out of the fields, at so pressing a time, with*

- quis hostibus, ab iis non *sublevetur*.
959. Magna ex parte eorum precibus adductus bellum suscepit.
960. Tamen destitutus est.
961. Eo gravius queritur.
962. Multo etiam gravius, *quod sit* destitutus, queritur.
963. *Ubi* se diutius duci intellexit, et diem instare, quo die frumentum militibus metiri oportet; convocatis eorum principibus, quorum magnam copiam in castris habebat, in his Divitiaco et Lisco, qui summo magistratu praeerat,* graviter eos accusat, quod quum neque emi neque ex agris sumi possit, tam necessario tempore, tam propinquus hostibus, ab iis non sublevetur: *praesertim* quum magna ex parte eorum precibus adductus bellum suscepit, multo etiam gravius, *quod sit* destitutus, queritur.
- the enemy so near, *he is not assisted by them.*
- In a great measure induced by their prayers he undertook the war.
- Yet he is abandoned.
- The more heavily on this account does he complain.
- Much more heavily still does he complain *that he is abandoned.*
- When* he perceived that he was being trifled with too long, and that the day was close at hand on which it would be his duty to distribute the corn to the soldiers; having called together their chiefs, of whom he had a great number in the camp, among them Divitiacus and Liscus, who held the highest office in the state† he heavily accuses them in that he is not assisted by them at so pressing a time, and with the enemy so near, when there can be neither buying nor supplying himself out of the fields: *above all as* in a great measure induced by their prayers *he undertook the war*, much more heavily still *on this account*, he complains that he is abandoned.

* Quem Vergobretum appellant Aedui, qui creatur annuis, et vitae necisque in suos habet potestatem.

† This (magistrate) the Aedui call a Vergobret, who is created every year, and has power of life and death over his countrymen.

965. *Multa antēhac tacuērat Liscus.* Many things had Liscus before this kept secret.
966. *Haec oratiōne Caesāris adduc-tus propōnit.* These things, induced by the remarks of Caesar he sets before (him).
967. *Tum demum Liscus, oratione Caesāris adductus, quod ante tacuerat proponit.* *Then and not till then*, induced by the remarks of Caesar, Liscus sets before him what he had hitherto kept secret.
-

968. *Sunt nonnulli, quorum auctoritas apud plebem plurīmum valet.* There are certain persons whose authority the greatest weight with the commonalty has.
969. *Hi privātim plus possunt quam ipsi magistrātus.* These privately—as mere private men—have more power than the magistrates themselves.
970. *Hi seditiōsa atque imprōba oratione multitudinem deterrent.* These by seditious and violent language deter the multitude.
971. *Frumentum non conférunt.* They (the multitude) do not contribute corn.
972. *Hi multitudinem deterrent, ne frumentum conferant.* These deter the multitude (*so that*) they shall not contribute corn—from contributing corn.
973. *Ipsi quidem principātum Galliae obtinēre non possunt.* They themselves (the *Aedui*) indeed cannot keep the chief command (or supremacy) of Gallia.
974. *At praestat Gallōrum quam Romanōrum imperia perferre.* But it is better to endure the orders of Galli (like the *Helvetii*) than of Romans.
975. *Praestat, si jam principatum Galliae obtinere non possunt, Gallorum quam Romanorum imperia perferre.* It is better, if they can no longer keep the supremacy of Gallia, to endure the orders of (other) Galli than of Romans.

976. Si Helvetios superaverint Romani, una cum reliqua Gallia Aeduis libertatem eripient.
- If the Romans (first) overpower the Helvetii, they will (then) wrest liberty from the *Ædui* together with the rest of Gallia.
977. Hoc dubitare non debent.
- This they ought not to doubt.
978. Dubitare non debent, quin Romani Aeduis libertatem sint erupturi.
- They ought not to doubt but that the Romans will wrest liberty from the *Ædui*.
979. Praestare, dicunt, si jam principatum Galliae obtinere non possint, Gallorum quam Romanorum imperia perferre.
- It is better, *they say*, if they (the *Ædui*) can no longer keep the supremacy of Gallia, to endure the orders of (other) Galli than of Romans.
980. Hi seditionis atque improba oratione multitudinem deterrent, ne frumentum conferant; quod praestare dicunt, si jam principatum Galliae obtinere non possint, Gallorum quam Romanorum imperia perferre; neque dubitare debeant, quin si Helvetios superaverint Romani, una cum reliqua Gallia Aeduis libertatem sint erupturi.
- These people by seditious and violent language deter the multitude from contributing the corn; because it is better, they say, if the *Ædui* can no longer keep the supremacy of Gallia, to endure the orders of Galli than of Romans, and because they ought not to doubt (*they say*) but that, if the Romans overpower the Helvetii, they will wrest liberty from the *Ædui* together with the rest of Gallia.
981. Idem nostra consilia hostibus enuntiantur.
- The same men communicate our plans to the enemy.
982. Idem, quae in castris gerantur, hostibus enuntiantur.
- The same men communicate to the enemy what things are going on in the camp.
983. Ab iisdem nostra consilia hostibus enuntiantur.
- By the same men our plans are communicated to the enemy.
984. Ab iisdem, quae in castris ge-
- By the same men communication

- rantur, hostibus *enuntiatur*. *is made to the enemy (of) what things are going on in the camp.*
985. Ab iisdem nostra consilia, quaeque in castris gerantur, hostibus *enuntiantur*. By the same men our plans and (an account of) what things are going on in the camp, are communicated to the enemy.
986. Hi a Lisco coercēri non possunt. These men cannot be restrained by Liscus.
987. Liscus *rem* Cæsari *enuntiavit*. Liscus has communicated *the truth* to Cæsar.
988. Necessario *rem* coactus Cæsari *enuntiavit*. Compelled of necessity he has communicated the truth to Cæsar.
989. Magno id cum pericōlo fecit. He has done this with great risk.
990. *Intelligit*, quanto id cum periculo fecerit. *He perceives with what risk he has done this.*
991. Ob eam caussam, quamdiu potuit, tacuit. On this account, he has held his tongue as long as he could.
992. *Quinetiam*, quod necessario *rem* coactus Cæsari *enuntiavit*, intellegit, quanto id cum periculo fecerit, et ob eam caussam, quamdiu potuit, tacuit. *Nay, as to the very fact that compelled of necessity, he has communicated the truth to Cæsar, he perceives with what risk he has done this, and on this account he has held his tongue as long as he could.*
993. *Esse* nonnullos, quorum auctoritas apud plebem plurimum valeat, qui privatim plus possint quam ipsi magistratus. *There are (says Liscus) certain persons, whose authority has the greatest weight with the commonalty, who in their private station have more power than the magistrates themselves.*
-
994. *Hos* seditionis atque improbae *These men* by seditious and violent

CÆSAR

oratione multitudinem deter-
rere, ne frumentum conser-
rant; quod praestare dicant,
si jam principatum Galliae
obtinere non possint, Gallo-
rum quam Romanorum im-
peria perferre, neque dubitare
debeant, quin si Helvetios
superaverint Romani, una
cum reliqua Gallia Aeduis
libertatem sint erupturi.

language *deter* (*says Liscus*)
the multitude from contribut-
ing the corn; because it is
better, *they tell them*, if they
(the *Ædui*) can no longer keep
the supremacy of Gallia, to
endure the orders of Galli than
of Romans, and they should
not doubt (*they tell them*) but
that if the Romans first over-
power the Helvetii, they will
then wrest liberty from the *Ædui*
together with the rest of Gallia.

995. Ab iisdem nostra consilia,
quaeque in castris gerantur,
hostibus enuntiari.

By the same men our plans and an
account of what things are going
on in the camp *are communicated* (*says Liscus*) to the
enemy.

996. Hos a se coerceri non posse.

These men *cannot* (*says Liscus*)
be restrained by *him*.

997. Quinetiam, quod necessario
rem coactus Cæsari enunti-
arit, intellegere sese, quanto
id cum periculo fecerit; et
ob eam caussam, quamdiu
potuerit, tacuisse.

Nay, as to the fact that compelled
of necessity he has communi-
cated the truth to Cæsar, *he per-
ceives* (*he says*) with what risk
he has done this; and for this
reason *he has held his tongue*

(*he says*), as long as he has been
able.

-
- | | |
|--|--|
| 998. Hac oratiōne Lisci Dumnorix,
Divitiāci frater, designabātur. | In this speech of Liscus, Dumnorix, the brother of Divitiacus, was alluded to. |
| 999. Id Cæsar sentīebat. | This Cæsar was aware of. |
| 1000. Plurībus praesentībus eas res
jactāri nolēbat. | That these matters should be discussed with many present, he was unwilling. |
| 1001. Celeriter concilium dimittit;
Liscum retīnet. | He quickly dismisses the assembly; but keeps Liscus back. |
| 1002. Cæsar hac oratione Lisci Dumnorīgem, Divitiaci fratrem, designāri sentiebat: <i>sed, quod</i>
pluribus praesentibus eas res
jactari nolebat, celeriter con-
cilium dimittit, Liscum re-
tinet. | Cæsar was aware that in this speech of Liscus, Dumnorix, the brother of Divitiacus was alluded to: <i>but, as</i> he was unwilling that these matters should be discussed with many present, he quickly dismisses (the rest of) the assembly, but keeps Liscus back. |
| 1003. Quaerit ea, quae in conventu
dix̄rat. | He enquires into those things which he had said in the assembly. |
| 1004. Quaerit ex solo ea quae in con-
ventu dixerat. | He enquires of him alone as to those things which he had said in the assembly. |
| 1005. Dicit liberius atque audacius. | He (Liscus) speaks more freely and more boldly. |
| 1006. Eādem secrēto ab aliis quaerit. | He enquires into the same matters privately of others. |
| 1007. Rep̄rit esse vera. | He finds that the statements are true. |
-

1008. *Ipse est Dumnōrix, summa audacia, magna apud plebem propter liberalitatem gratia, cupidus rerum novarum.* Dumnorix is the very person, (a man) of the highest audacity, of the greatest influence with the commonalty through his liberality, desirous of new things.
1009. *Complūris annos portoria reliquaque omnia Aeduorum vectigalia habet.* He holds and has held for many years the transit-duties and the other taxes of the *Aedui*.
1010. *Haec vectigalia parvo pretio redemta sunt.* These taxes were purchased, or contracted for, at a small price.
1011. *Vectigalia parvo pretio redemta habet.* He holds the taxes contracted for at a low price—He has contracted for these taxes at a low sum.
1012. *Vectigalia parvo pretio redemta habet, propterea quod, illo licente, contra licēri audet nemo.* He holds the taxes under a very favourable contract, because, with him bidding, no one dares to bid in opposition.
1013. *His rebus suam rem familiarem auxit.* By these precedings he has increased his own private property.
1014. *His rebus facultates ad largendum magnas comparavit.* By these proceedings he has laid up abundant means for making largesses.
1015. *Magnum numerum equitatus suo sumtu semper alit.* A great number of cavalry he always supports at his own expense.
1016. *Magnum numerum equitatus semper circum se habet.* A great number of cavalry he always has about him.
1017. *Domi multum potest.* At home (i. e. in his own country) he has much power.
1018. *Apud finitimas civitatis largiter potest.* He has extensive power among the neighbouring states.

1019. Non solum domi, sed etiam apud finitimas civitates largiter potest. Not only at home, but also among the neighbouring states he has extensive power.
1020. Matrem in Biturigibus collocavit. His mother *he has settled (in marriage)* in the country of the Bituriges.
1021. Matrem in Biturigibus homini illuc nobilissimo ac potentissimo collocavit. His mother *he has settled in the country of the Bituriges (in marriage)* with a man the most noble, and the most powerful *in that country*.
1022. Ipse ex Helvetiis uxorem habet. He himself *has a wife from out of the country of the Helvetii*.
1023. Sororem ex matre et propinquas suas nuptum in alias civitates collocavit. A sister by the mother, and his female relations *he has married into other states*.
1024. Favet et cupit Helvetiis propter eam affinitatem. *He favours and wishes well to the Helvetii, on account of this connection by marriage*.
1025. Odit etiam suo nomine Cæsarem et Romanos. *He hates also in his own name—or on his own account—Cæsar and the Romans*.
1026. Eorum adventu potentia ejus deminuta est. By their coming into the country *his power has been lessened*.
1027. Eorum adventu Divitiacus frater in antiquum locum gratiae atque honoris est restitutus. By their coming into the country *his brother Divitiacus has been restored into his old station of influence and honour*.
1028. Odit etiam suo nomine Cæsarem et Romanos, quod eorum adventu potentia ejus deminuta, et Divitiacus frater in antiquum
- He hates also on his own account Cæsar and the Romans, *because by their coming into the country his power has been lessened and his brother Divitiacus restored*

- locum gratiae atque honoris
est restitutus. to his old station of influence
and honour.
1029. Si quid accidet Romanis, reg-
num per Helvetios obti- If any thing happen to the Romans,
nēbit. he will obtain through the Hel-
vetii royal power.
1030. Si quid accidat Romanis, re- He hopes that, if any thing happen
gem se fore sperat. to the Romans, he shall be
king.
1031. In spem regni obtinendi venit. He is coming into a hope of ob-
taining royal power, i. e., he
begins to entertain a hope.
1032. Si quid accidat Romanis, sum- He begins to entertain *very great*
mam in spem regni per hope of obtaining royal power
Helvetios obtinendi venit. through the Helvetii if any
thing should happen to the
Romans.
1033. Imperio Populi Romani de Under the sway of the Roman
regno despérat. people he despairs of royal
power.
1034. Imperio Populi Romani de ea Under the sway of the Roman
quam habet gratia desperat. people, he despairs of the in-
fluence which he (now) pos-
sesses.
1035. Imperio Populi Romani non Under the sway of the Roman
modo de regno, sed etiam people he despairs, *not only* of
de ea quam habet gratia, royal power, *but even* of that
desperat. influence which he now pos-
sesses.
1036. Reperit esse vera. He finds that the statements are
true.

1037. *Ipsum esse Dumnorīgem, summa audacia, magna apud plebem propter liberalitatem gratia, cupidum rerum novarum.*

Dumnorix is the very person, he finds, (a man) of the highest audacity, of great influence with the commonalty through his liberality, desirous of new things.

1038. *Compluris annos portoria reliquaque omnia Aeduorum vectigalia parvo pretio redempta habere, propterea quod illo licente contra liceri audeat nemo.*

For many years he has held, he finds, the transit duties and the other taxes of the *Ædui* contracted for at a small price, for this reason, that with him bidding no one dares to bid in opposition.

1039. *His rebus et suam rem familiarem aurisse, et facultates ad largiendum magnas comparasse.*

By these proceedings he has, he finds, both increased his own private property, and laid up abundant means for bestowing largesses.

1040. *Magnum numerum equitatus suo sumtu semper alere et circum se habere.*

He always supports and has about him, he finds, at his own expense, a large number of cavalry.

1041. Neque solum domi, sed etiam apud finitimas civitates largiter posse. And not only at home, but also among the adjoining states *he has extensive power, he finds.*
-

1042. Atque hujus potentiae caussa, matrem in Biturigibus, homini illic nobilissimo ac potentissimo, *collocasse*, ipsum ex Helvetiis uxorem habere, sororem ex matre et propinquas suas nuptum in alias civitates *collocasse*. And for the sake of this power—i. e., to strengthen it—his mother *he has married, he finds*, in the country of the Bituriges to a man the most noble and most powerful in that country, he himself *has a wife, he finds* out of the country of the Helvetii, (while) his sister by the mother, and his female relatives *he has married, he finds*, into other states.
-

1043. Farere et cupere Helvetiis propter eam affinitatem. He favours and wishes well, he finds, to the Helvetii on account of this connection by marriage.
-

1044. Odisse etiam suo nomine Cæsarem et Romanos, quod eorum adventu potentia ejus deminuta, et Divitiacus. He hates also on his own account, he finds, Cæsar and the Roman people, because by their coming into the country his power *has*

frater in antiquum locum gratiae atque honoris *sit* restitutus. been lessened; and his brother Divitiacus restored to his old station of influence and honor.

1045. Si quid *accidat* Romanis, summam *in spem* regni per Helvetios obtinendi *venire*; imperio Populi Romani non modo de regni, sed etiam de ea quam *habeat* gratia *desperare*. *He begins to entertain, he finds,* the highest hope of obtaining through the Helvetii royal power, if any thing should happen to the Romans; (while) under the sway of the Roman people *he despairs* not only of royal power but even of that influence which *he (now) holds.*
-

1046. Proelium equestre adversum paucis ante diēbus *erat* factum. An adverse equestrian battle had taken place a few days before.

1047. Initium ejus fugae factum erat a Dumnorīge atque ejus equitibus. The beginning of that flight had been made by Dumnorix and his horsemen.

1048. Eōrum fuga reliquus erat equitatūs *perterritus*. By their flight the rest of the cavalry had been panic-struck.

1049. Equitatum auxilio Caesāri Aedui misérant. The Aedui had sent a body of cavalry as an assistance for Caesar.

1050. *Huic equitatu Dumnorix praeerat.* Dumnorix was at the head of this cavalry.
1051. *Quod proelium equestre adversum paucis ante diebus erat factum, initium ejus fugae factum erat a Dumnorige atque ejus equitibus: eorum fuga reliquus erat equitatus perterritus.* *As to the fact that an unfavourable engagement of the cavalry had taken place a few days before, the beginning of the flight on that occasion had been made by Dumnorix and his horsemen; (and) by their flight the rest of the cavalry was panic-struck.*
1052. *Hoc in quaerendo reperiēbat Caesar.* This in enquiring did Cæsar find out.
1053. *Reperiēbat etiam in quaerendo Caesar, quod proelium equestre adversum paucis ante diebus esset factum, initium ejus fugae factum a Dumnorige atque ejus equitibus (nam equitatu quem auxilio Caesari Aedui miserant Dumnorix praeerat); eorum fuga reliquum esse equitatum perterritum.* Cæsar found out also in his enquiries, in regard to the unfavourable engagement of the cavalry a few days before, that the beginning of the flight on that occasion had been made by Dumnorix and his horsemen (for the cavalry which the Aedui had sent as an assistance to Cæsar Dumnorix commanded); and that by their flight the rest of the cavalry had been panic-struck.
-
1054. *Ad has suspicioēnes certissimae res accedēbant.* To these suspicions most certain facts were added.

1055. Dumnōrix per finis Sequanō-
rum Helvetios transdux-
ērat. Dumnorix had conducted the
Helvetii across through the ter-
ritories of the Sequani.
1056. Obsides inter eos dandos cura-
vērat. He had superintended the hostages
being given between them.—
He had effected the exchange of
hostages.
1057. Ea omnia jussu Caesāris All these things he had done by
fecerat, order of Cæsar.
1058. Ea omnia injussu Caesaris All these things he had done with-
fecerat. out any order from Cæsar.
1059. Ea omnia injussu civitatis All these things he had done
fecerat. without any order from the
state.
1060. Ea omnia injussu Caesaris All these things he had done with-
et civitatis fecerat. out any order from Cæsar or
the state.
1061. Ea omnia inscientibus ipsis All these things he had done
fecerat. [Cæsar and the Æduan go-
vernment] themselves not know-
ing it.
1062. Ea omnia non modo injussu All these things he had done not
Caesaris et civitatis, sed
etiam inscientibus ipsis
fecerat. only without any order from
Cæsar or the state, but even
without the knowledge of these
very parties.
1063. A magistratu Aeduōrum ac-
cusabātur. He was accused by a magistrate
of the Ædui.
1064. Satis est caussae, quare in
eum animadvertat. There is a sufficiency of reason
why he should animadvert upon
him.

1065. *Satis est caussae, quare in eum civitatem animadvertere jubeat.* There is a sufficiency of reason why he should direct the state to animadvert upon him.
1066. *Satis erat caussae, quare in eum aut ipse animadverteret, aut civitatem animadvertere juberet.* There was a sufficiency of reason why he should either himself animadvert upon him or direct the state to do so.
1067. *Satis esse caussae arbitrabatur.* There was sufficient reason he thought.
1068. *Quibus rebus cognitis, quum ad has suspicione certissimae res accedissent,—quod per finis Sequanorum Helvetios transduxisset,—quod obsides inter eos dandos curasset,—quod ea omnia non modo injussu suq et civitatis, sed etiam inscientibus ipsis, fecisset,—quod a magistratu Aedorum accusaretur;—satis esse caussae arbitrabatur, quare in eum aut ipse animadverteret, aut civitatem animadvertere juberet.* After he had enquired into these things, seeing that to these suspicions most certain facts were added—1st. that he had led the Helvetii, (he was informed,) across through the territories of the Sequani,—2ndly. that he had effected the exchange of hostages between them,—3rdly. that he had done all these things not only without any order from himself or the state, but even without their knowledge,—lastly, that he was accused by the government of the Aedui;—Cæsar, (I say, considering all this,) thought there was sufficient reason why he should either himself animadvert upon him or direct the state to do so.
-
1069. *His omnibus rebus unum repugnabat.* To all these considerations but one circumstance opposed itself.

1070. *Divitiāci frātris summū in Popūlū Rōmānum studiū cognovērat.* He had himself witnessed—he knew from experience—his brother Divitiacus's very great zeal in favour of the Roman People.
1071. *Divitiaci summā in se voluntātem cognoverat.* Divitiacus's very great attachment to himself he knew from experience.
1072. *Divitiaci egregiā fidem, justitiam, temperantiam, cognoverat.* Divitiacus's extraordinary integrity, justice, moderation, he knew from experience.
1073. *Dumnorīgis supplicio Divitiaci animū offendet.* By the punishment of Dumnorix he will hurt the mind—the feelings—of Divitiacus.
1074. *Ne Divitiaci animū offendat, verētur.* He is afraid he shall hurt the of Divitiacus.
1075. *Ne Divitiaci animū offendere, verebātur.* He was afraid he should hurt the feelings of Divitiacus.
1076. *His omnibus rebus unum repugnabat, quod Divitiaci frātris summū in Populū Romanū studium, summā in se voluntatem, egregiā fidem, justitiam, temperantiam cognoverat: nam ne ejus supplicio Divitiaci animū offenderet, verebatur.* To all these considerations but one circumstance opposed itself, namely, that he knew from experience his brother Divitiacus's very great zeal in favour of the Roman People, his very great attachment to himself, his extraordinary integrity, justice, moderation: for he was afraid that by the punishment of him (Dumnorix) he should hurt the feelings of Divitiacus.
-
1077. *Divitiācum ad se vocat.* He calls Divitiacus to him.

1078. *Divitiacum ad se vocāri jubet.* He directs Divitiacus to be called to him—to be sent for.
1079. *Quotidiānos interprētes removet.* He removes the every day interpreters.
1080. *Erat Caius Valerius Procillus, princeps Galliae provinciae, familiāris suus.* There was (one) Caius Valerius Procillus, a chief of Gallia the province, an intimate friend of his.
1081. *Huic summam omnium rerum fidem habebat.* In this man he had the greatest confidence in all matters.
1082. *Per hunc cum Divitiaco colloquītur.* Through this man (as interpreter) he converses with Divitiacus.
1083. *Itāque, priusquam quidquam conaretur, Divitiacum ad se vocari jubet, et, quotidianis interpretib⁹ remōtis, per Caium Valerium Procillum, principem Galliae provinciae, familiarem suum, cui summam omnium rerum fidem habebat, cum eo colloquītur.* Accordingly, before he attempted anything, he directs Divitiacus to be sent for, and, the every day interpreters being removed, he converses with him through Caius Valerius Procillus (as interpreter), a chief of Gallia the province, (and) an intimate friend of his, in whom he had the highest confidence in all matters.
-
1084. *Multa, Divitiāco praeſente, in concilio Gallōrum de Dumnorīge sunt dicta.* Many things, Divitiacus being present,—in the presence of Divitiacus,—*were said about Dumnorix in the council of the Galli.*

1085. Haec Caesar commonefacit. These things Cæsar reminds him of.
1086. Multa separatim quisque de Dumnorige apud Caesarem dixit. Many things each Gallic chief *said* of Dumnorix privately *in Cæsar's tent*.
1087. Haec Divitiaco ostendit. These things he points out to Divitiacus.
1088. Simul illa commonefacit, et haec ostendit. He at the same time reminds him of *the former things*, and points out to him *the latter*.
1089. Simul commonefacit quae, ipso praesente, in concilio Gallorum de Dumnorige sint dicta, et ostendit quae separatis quisque de eo apud se dixerit. He at the same time reminds him of *what* in his own presence in the council of the Galli *was said* of Dumnorix, and points out to him *what each said privately of him in his tent*.
-
1090. Caesar de Dumnorige statuet. Cæsar *will come to a decision respecting* Dumnorix.
1091. Civitas de Dumnorige statuet. The state will come to a decision respecting Dumnorix.
1092. Caesar civitatem statuere jubes. Cæsar *will order* the state to come to a decision.
1093. Caesar petit ut ipse de eo statuat vel civitatem statuere jubeat. Cæsar *asks that* he himself *may decide* respecting him or *may order* the state to decide.
1094. Petit atque horitur ut sine ejus offensiōne anmi vel ipse de eo, causa cognita, He asks and urges *that* without the hurting of his (Divitiacus's) feelings either he himself, *after*

statuat, vel civitatem statu-
ere jubeat.

*examining into the affair, may
decide respecting him, or may
order the state to decide.*

1095. Caesar graviter in Dumno- Cæsar *will decide severely—decide*
rigem statuet. upon severe measures—against
Dumnorix.
1096. Divitiacus Caesarem complec- Divitiacus *embraces Cæsar.*
titur.
1097. Divitiacus multis cum lacrimis Divitiacus with many tears em-
Caesarem complectitur. braces Cæsar.
1098. Obsecrare incipit ne quid gra- He begins to entreat (*that*) he
vius in fratrem statuat. will not decide upon any thing
more severe (than usual) against
(his) brother.
1099. Illa sunt vera. Those things *are true.*
1100. Scit Divitiacus illa esse vera. Divitiacus *knows that those charges
are true.*
1101. Multum ex eo doloris capit. He receives much of pain *out of
him* (Dumnorix). He receives
much pain from his conduct.
1102. Nemo ex eo plus capit doloris. No one receives more of pain *out of
him, or from his conduct.*
1103. Nemo ex eo plus quam Divi- No one receives more pain from
tiacus doloris capit. his conduct than Divitiacus.
1104. Divitiacus gratia plurimum Divitiacus by his popularity *had
poterat. very great power.*
1105. Domi plurimum poterat. At home (in his own country) he
had very great power.
1106. In reliqua Gallia plurimum In the rest of Gallia he had **very
poterat. great power.**

1107. **D**ivitiacus gratia plurimum domi atque in reliqua Gallia poterat. Divitiacus by (his) popularity had very great power at home and in the rest of Gallia.
1108. **D**umnōrix minimum propter adolescentiam poterat. Dumnorix had very little power on account of (his) youth.
1109. **D**umnorix per Divitiacum crevit. Dumnorix grew (*in power*)—acquired political importance—through Divitiacus.
1110. **Q**uum Divitiacus gratia plurimum domi atque in reliqua Gallia, Dumnorix minimum propter adolescentiam posset, hic per fratrem crevit. At a time when Divitiacus (on the one hand) had by his popularity very great power at home and in the rest of Gallia, (and) Dumnorix (on the other) had very little on account of his youth, the latter grew (*in power*) through (his) brother.
1111. **N**emo ex eo plus quam Divitiacus doloris capit, propterea quod per se crevit. No one receives more pain from his conduct than Divitiacus, *for the reason that he grew (*in power*) through himself.*
1112. **D**umnorix minuit gratiam Divitiaci. Dumnorix *lessens* the popularity of Divitiacus.
1113. **M**inuendam gratiam Divitiaci statuit. He *resolves upon* the popularity of Divitiacus *being lessened*.
1114. **O**pibus suis ad hanc rem utitur. He *uses* his resources for this purpose.
1115. His opibus ac nervis ad minuendam gratiam Divitiaci utitur. These resources and sinews he uses to lessen the popularity of Divitiacus.
1116. His opibus ad perniciem Divitiaci utitur. This power he uses to the destruction of Divitiacus.
1117. Quibus opibus ac nervis non solum ad minuendam grati-

- am, *sed paene* ad perniciem
Divitiaci utitar.
1118. Divitiacus tamen amore fra-
commovētur.
1119. Existimatiōne vulgi commove-
tur.
1120. Divitiacus tamen et amore
fraterno et existimatione
vulgi commovetur.
1121. Hoc Dumnorīgi a Cæsare ac-
cedit.
1122. Divitiacus summum locum
amicitiae apud Caesarem
tenet.
1123. Divitiaci voluntate est factum.
1124. Id vulgus existimat.
1125. Nemo existimat non ejus vo-
luntate factum.
1126. Ex hac re totius Galliae animi
a Divitiaco avertentur.
1127. *Si quid* Dumnorigi a Caesare
gravius accidērit, *quum* Di-
vitiacus summum locum ami-
citiae apud Caesarem teneat,
nemo existimābit non ejus vo-
luntate factum qua re fiet
- the popularity, *but almost* to the
destruction of Divitiacus.
- Divitiacus however is strongly
moved by brotherly love.
- He is strongly moved by the opi-
nion of the public.
- Divitiacus however is strongly
moved both by brotherly love and
by the opinion of the public—
by what the public would think.
- This *has happened (happened)* to
Dumnorix from Cæsar.
- Divitiacus *holds* the highest place
of friendship with Cæsar.
- It was done with the goodwill—
the consent—of Divitiacus.
- This the public *think*.
- No one thinks that it was not done
with his consent.
- In consequence of this the affec-
tions of all Gallia—of all the
Galli—will be *turned away* from
Divitiacus.—They will all ab-
hor him.
- If any thing at all severe *happen*
to Dumnorix from Cæsar,
seeing that Divitiacus *holds* a
very high place of friendship
with Cæsar, *every one will believe*
that it was done with his (Divi-

ut totius Galliae animi ab eo
avertantur.

tiacus's) consent; the conse-
quence of which *will be* that the
affections of all the Galli *will be*
turned away from him.

1128. *Scit* Divitiacus illa esse vera,
nec quisquam ex eo plus
quam ipse doloris *capit*,
propterea quod, quam ipse
gratia plurimum domi atque
in reliqua Gallia, ille mini-
mum propter adolescentiam
posset, per se *crevit*; quibus
opibus ac nervis non solum
ad minuendam gratiam, sed
paene ad perniciem ipsius
utitur. Divitiacus tamen
et amore fraterno et existi-
matione vulgi *commovetur*,
quod, si quid fratri a Cae-
sare *acciderit*, quum ipse ta-
lem locum amicitiae apud
eum *teneat*, nemo *existima-*
bit non *eius* voluntate fac-
tum; *qua ex re fiet uti* totius
Galliae animi ab eo aver-
tantur.

Divitiacus *knows* that those
things *are* true, and no one *re-*
ceives more pain from his con-
duct than himself, for, at a
time when he himself by his po-
pularity had very great power
at home and in the rest of Gal-
lia, while the other had very
little on account of his youth, he
(Dumnorix) *acquired* political
importance through him; which
power and strength he now *uses*
not only to lessen the popularity,
but almost to effect the destruc-
tion of Divitiacus himself. Di-
vitiacus however *is moved* both
by brotherly affection, and the
opinion of the public, for if any
thing *happen* to his brother from
Cæsar, seeing that he himself
holds such a place in Cæsar's
friendship, every one *will believe*
that it was done with *his* consent;
the consequence of which will
be that the affections of all the
Galli *will be estranged* from
him.

1129. *Sciebat* Divitiacus illa esse
vera, nec quisquam ex eo
plus quam ipse doloris *ca-*
piēbat, propterea quod,

Divitiacus *knew* that those things
were true, and no one *received*
more pain than himself from his
(Dumnorix's) conduct; for, at a

quum ipse gratia plurimum dñmi atque in reliqua Gallia, ille minimum propter adolescentiam posset, per se crevērat; quibus opibus ac nervis non solum ad minuendam gratiam, sed paene ad perniciem ipsius utebātur. Divitiacus tamen et amore fraterno et existimatione vulgi commovebātur, quod si quid fratri a Caesare gravius accidisset, quum ipse tamē locum amicitiae apud eum tenēret, nemo erat existimatūrus, non ejus voluntate factum; qua ex re futūrum erat uti totius Galliae animi ab eo averterentur.

1130. Divitiacus multis cum lacrimis, Caesarem complexus, obsecrare incipit, ne quid gravius in fratrem statuat; scire se, illa esse vera, nec quemquam ex eoplus quam se doloris capere, propterea quod, quum ipse gratia plurimum domi atque in reliqua Gallia, ille minimum propter adolescentiam posset, per se crevērit; quibus

time when he himself by his popularity had very great power at home and in the rest of Gallia, (while) the other had very little on account of his youth, he (Dumnorix) had acquired political importance through him, which power and strength *he was then using* not only to lessen the popularity, but almost to effect the destruction of Divitiacus himself. Divitiacus however *was moved* both by brotherly love and the opinion of the public, for if any thing at all severe *should happen* to his brother from Cæsar, seeing that he himself *held* such a place in his friendship, every one *would think* that it was done with his consent; the consequence of which *would be* that the affections of all the Galli *would be estranged* from him.

Divitiacus with many tears, after he has embraced Cæsar, begins to entreat that he will decide on nothing at all severe against his brother; he knows, he says, that those things are true, and no one receives, he says, more pain from his conduct than himself, for, at a time when he himself by his popularity had very great power at home and in the rest of Gallia, while the other

opibus ac nervis non solum ad minuendam gratiam, sed paene ad perniciem suam utatur: sese tamen et amore fraterno et existimatione vulgi commoveri, quod, si quid ei gravius a Cæsare accidērit, quum ipse eum locum amicitiae apud eum teneat, neminem existimaturum non sua voluntate factum; qua ex re futurum uti totius Galliae animi a se avertantur.

had very little power on account of his youth, he (Dumnorix) acquired political importance (*says Divitiacus*) through him; which power and strength he now uses (*says he,*) not only to lessen his popularity, but almost to effect his destruction: he however is moved, *he says*, both by brotherly love and the opinion of the public, for, if any thing at all severe happen to him (Dumnorix) from Cæsar, at a time when he himself holds such a place in Cæsar's friendship, every one will believe, *he says*, that it was done with his consent; the consequence of which will be that the affections of all the Galli will be estranged from him.

1131. Divitiacus multis cum lacrimis, Cæsarem complexus, obsecrare coepit, ne quid gravius in fratrem statueret; scire se, illa esse vera, nec quemquam ex eo plus quam se doloris capere, propterea quod, quum ipse gratia plurimum domi atque in reliqua Gallia, ille minimum propter adolescentiam posset, per se crevisset; quibus opibus ac nervis non solum ad minuendam gratiam, sed paene ad perniciem suam

Divitiacus with many tears, after he had embraced Cæsar, began to entreat that he would not decide on any thing at all severe against his brother. He knew, *he said*, that those charges were true, and no one received, *he said*, more pain from his conduct than himself, for, at a time when he himself by his popularity had great power at home and in the rest of Gallia, while the other had very little power on account of his youth, he (Dumnorix) had acquired political import-

uteretur : sese tamen et amore fraterno et existimatione vulgi commoreri, quod si quid ei a Cæsare gravius accidisset, quem ipse eum locum amicitiae apud eum tenēret, neminem existimaturum non sua voluntate factum ; qua ex re futurum, uti totius Galliae animi a se arerterentur.

ance (*said Divitiacus*) through him ; which power and strength he now used, *said he*, not only to lessen his popularity, but almost to effect his destruction. He however *was moved, he said*, both by brotherly love and the opinion of the public, for if anything at all severe *should happen* to him (Dumnorix) from Cæsar, at a time when he himself held such a place in Cæsar's friendship, every one *would believe, he said*, that it had been done with his consent : the consequence of which *would be* that the affections of all the Galli *would be estranged* from him.

1132. *Haec a Cæsare petit.*

These things he entreats of Cæsar.

1133. *Haec pluribus verbis flens a Cæsare petit.*

These things in many words, weeping, he entreats of Cæsar.

1134. *Cæsar ejus dextram prendit.*

Cæsar takes his right hand.

1135. *Haec quum pluribus verbis flens a Cæsare pet̄ret, Cæsar ejus dextram prendit.*

As Divitiacus weeping was beginning these things of Cæsar in many words, Cæsar takes hold of his right hand.

1136. *Cæsar Divitiacum consolātur.*

Cæsar consoles Divitiacus.

1137. *Divitiacus finem orandi facit.*

Divitiacus makes an end of entreating.

1138. Caesar *consolatus* rogat ut finem orandi *faciat*. Cæsar, having consoled him, begs that he will make an end of entreating—begs him to make an end of entreating.
1139. Tanti Divitiaci apud Caesarem gratia est. Of such value with Caesar is the goodwill of Divitiacus.
1140. Reipublicae injuriam Divitiaci voluntati *condonat*. The injury to the public interest he makes a present of to the wish of Divitiacus. He forgives the injury done to the public interest out of regard to the wish of Divitiacus.
1141. Reipublicae injuriam Divitiaci voluntati ac precibus condonat. He forgives the injury of the public interest out of regard to the wish and to the prayers of Divitiacus.
1142. Suum dolorem Divitiaci voluntati ac precibus condonat. He passes over his own indignation out of regard to the wish and to the prayers of Divitiacus.
1143. Et reipublicae injuriam et suum dolorem ejus voluntati ac precibus condonat. He passes over both the injury done to the public interest and his own personal grounds of resentment out of regard to the wish and the prayers of Divitiacus.
1144. Tanti Divitiaci apud Caesarem gratia est, uti et reipublicae injuriam et suum dolorem ejus voluntati ac precibus condonet. Of such value in the estimation of Cæsar is the goodwill of Divitiacus, that he passes over both the injury done to the public interest and his own personal grounds of resentment out of regard to his feelings and prayers.

1145. Haec cum pluribus verbis flens a Caesare peteret, Caesar ejus dextram prendit: consolatus, rogar finem orandi faciat; tanti ejus apud se gratiam esse ostendit, uti et reipublicae injuriam et suum dolorem ejus voluntati ac precibus condonet.

As Divitiacus weeping was in many words begging these things of Cæsar, Cæsar takes his right hand: after having consoled him, he begs him to make an end of entreating, (for) of such great value in his estimation is his (Divitiacus's) good will, he points out, that he passes over both the injury done to the public interest, and his own private wrong, out of regard to his feelings and prayers.

1146. Dumnorīgem ad se vocat.

He summons Dumnorix before him.

1147. Fratrem adhibet.

He has the brother *present*.

1148. Multa in Dumnorīge reprehendit.

He disapproves of many things in Dumnorix.

1149. Quae in eo reprehendant, ostendit.

What he disapproves of in him, he points out.

1150. Multa ipse intelligit, multa civitas queritur.

Many things he himself perceives, many things the state (his own countrymen) complains of.

1151. Quae ipse intellegat, quae civitas queratur, propōnit. What he himself *perceives*, what his own countrymen *complain of*, *he sets forth*.
-

1152. In reliquum tempus Dumnorix omnis suspicōnes vitābit. For the rest of the time—for the future—Dumnorix will avoid all suspicions.
1153. Praeterita Caesar Divitiaco fratri condonat. The past proceedings Cæsar *forgives* out of regard to (his) brother Divitiacus.
1154. Monet, ut in reliquum tempus omnis suspicōnes vītēt; praeterita se Divitiaco fratri condonāre dicit. He *warns him* for the future to *avoid* all suspicions; the past *he forgives, he says*, out of regard to his brother Divitiacus.
-

1155. Dumnorīgi custōdes ponit. He places guards about Dumnorix.
1156. Quae agit Dumnorix? What things *is* Dumnorix *doing*?
1157. Quibuscum loquitur? With whom *does he converse*?
1158. Haec per custodes scire poterit. These things by means of the guards *he will be able* to know.
1159. Quae agat, quibuscum loquātur, scire poterit. What *he does*, with whom *he converses*, *he will be able* to know.
1160. Dumnorīgi custodes ponit, ut quae agat, quibuscum loquatur, scire possit. About Dumnorix he places guards, *that he may be able* to know what he does and with whom he converses.
-

1161. Hostes sub monte *concederant* The enemy had taken a position
 milia passuum ab Caesāris under a mountain eight miles
 castris octo. from Cæsar's camp.
1162. Eōdem die ab exploratoribus On the same day (on which this
 Caesar *certior factus est*, scene with Dumnorix took place)
hostis sub monte consedisse, Caesar was informed by the
 milia passuum ab ipsius scouts, that the enemy had taken
 castris VIII. a position under a mountain 8 miles from his own camp.
1163. *Qualis est* natura montis? Of what kind is the nature of the mountain?
1164. *Qualis est in circuitu ascensus?* Of what kind is the ascent on every side?
1165. Qui *cognoscant*, mittit. He sends men who are to examine —he sends men to examine.
1166. *Qualis sit* natura montis, cog- They examine what kind of moun-
 noscunt. tain it is.
1167. *Qualis sit* natura montis, qui He sends men to examine the na-
cognoscant, mittit. ture of the mountain.
1168. *Qualis esset* natura montis, qui He sent men to examine the nature
cognoscerent, misit. of the mountain.
1169. *Qualis esset* in circuitu as- He sent men to examine of what
 censu, qui cognoscerent, kind was the ascent on every
 misit. side.
1170. Eodem die ab exploratoribus The same day being informed by
certior factus, hostis sub the scouts, that the enemy had
 monte consedisse, milia taken a position under a moun-
 passuum ab ipsius castris tain, 8 miles from his own camp,
 VIII, *qualis esset* natura he sent men to examine what
 montis, et *qualis in circuitu* was the nature of the mountain

ascensus, qui cognoscerent, misit. and what kind of an ascent there was on every side.

1171. *Facīlis erat ascensus.*

The ascent *was easy.*

1172. *Renuntiātum est facilem esse.*

Word was brought back *that it was easy.*

1173. *Labiēnus pro p̄raetōre erat.*

Labiēnus was *in place of a p̄raetōr*—*was a deputy*—or *p̄ro-p̄raetōr.*

1174. *Titum Labienum, legātūm, pro p̄raetōre, cum duābus legionib⁹ summum jugum montis ascendēre jubet.*

Titus Labienus, *Lieutenant-General* (and) *Propraetor*, he orders with two legions to mount to the highest ridge of the mountain.

1175. *T. Labienum cum his ducib⁹ qui iter cognovērant, summum jugum montis ascendere jubet.*

T. Labienus with those men (for) guides, who had examined the road, he orders to ascend to the highest ridge of the mountain.

1176. *Hoc consilii capit.*

He adopts this plan.

1177. *Quid consilii est?*

What is the plan?

1178. *Quid consilii sit, ostendit.*

What the plan is, he points out.

1179. *Quid sui consilii sit, ostendit.*

What his own plan is—what he himself purposes to do—he points out.

1180. *De tertia vigilia T. Labienum, Legatum, Propraetore, cum duabus legionibus, et his ducibus qui iter cognoverant, summum jugum montis*

In the course of the third watch he orders Lieutenant-General Propraetor T. Labienus, with two legions and those men (for) guides who had examined the

ascendere jubet; quid sui
consilii sit, ostendit.

road, to mount to the highest
ridge of the mountain ; what his
own plan is, he points out.

1181. Quo itinère hostes iérunt? By what road did the enemy go ?
1182. Eōdem itinere Caesar ad eos By the same road Cæsar hastens
contendit. to them.
1183. Equitātum omnem ante se All the cavalry he sends before
mittit. him.
1184. Ipse de quarta vigilia, eodem He himself, in the course of the
itinere quo hostes iérant,
ad eos contendit, equitatum- fourth watch, by the same road
que omnem ante se mittit. by which the enemy had gone,
hastens to them, and sends all
the cavalry before him.
-
1185. Publius Considius rei militaris Publius Considius was experienced
peritus erat. in military business.
1186. Rei militaris peritissimus ha- He was held (to be) very experienced
bebātur. in military matters.
1187. In exercitu Lucii Sullae fuērat. He had been in the army of Lucius
Sulla.
1188. In exercitu Marci Crassi He had been in the army of Marcus
fuerat. Crassus.
1189. In exercitu L. Sullae et postea He had been in the army of L.
in M. Crassi fuerat. Sulla and afterwards in (that) of
M. Crassus.
1190. Hic cum exploratoriis prae- This man is sent *a-head* with the
mittitur. scouts.

1191. P. Considius, qui rei militaris peritissimus habatur, et in exercitu L. Sulla et postea in M. Crassi fuerat, cum exploratoribus praemittitur.
- P. Considius, who was held (to be) very experienced in military matters, and had been in the army of L. Sulla and afterwards in that of M. Crassus, is sent a-head with the scouts.
-

1192. Prima luce, summus mons a Tito Labieno tenebatur. At first light, (at break of day) the highest mountain (i. e. the summit of the mountain) was held by Titus Labienus.
1193. Ipse ab hostium castris non longe abērat. He himself from the enemies' camp was not far distant.
1194. Mille et quingentos passus aberat. He was a thousand and five hundred paces distant.
1195. Non longius mille et quingentis passibus aberat. He was not more than a mile and a half distant.
1196. Summus mons a Tito Labieno tenebatur, ipse ab hostium castris non longius mille et quingentis passibus aberat. The summit of the mountain was held by Titus Labienus, (while) he himself was not more than a mile and a half distant from the enemies' camp.
1197. Ipsius adventus cognitus erat. His own approach had been perceived.
1198. Labieni adventus cognitus erat. Labienus's approach had been perceived.
1199. Neque ipsius adventus neque Labieni cognitus erat. Neither his own approach nor (that) of Labienus had been perceived.
1200. Hoc postea ex captīvis com- pērit. This he afterwards found from the prisoners.

1201. Prima luce summus mons a Tito Labieno tenebatur, ipse ab hostium castris non longius M et D passibus aberat; neque ut postea ex captivis comperit, aut ipsius adventus, aut Labieni cognitus erat. At break of day, the summit of the mountain was occupied by Titus Labienus, (while) he himself (Cæsar) was not more than 1500 paces from the enemies' camp ; nor, as he afterwards found from the prisoners, had either his own approach, or that of Labienus been perceived.
1202. Considius equum admittit. Considius lets go his horse;—puts his horse to a full gallop.
1203. Ad Caesarem accurrit. He runs—hastens to Cæsar.
1204. Considius equo admisso ad eum accurrit. Considius rides up to him at full gallop.
1205. Mons ab hostibus tenetur. The mountain is occupied by the enemy.
1206. Montem a Labieno occupari voluit Caesar. Cæsar wished the mountain to be seized by Labienus.
1207. Mons, quem a Labieno occupari voluit, ab hostibus tenetur. The mountain which he wished to be seized by Labienus, is occupied by the enemy.
1208. Hoc Considius dicit. This Considius says.
1209. Dicit, montem, quem a Labieno occupari voluerit, ab hostibus tenetri. He says, that the mountain, which he (Cæsar) wished to be seized by Labienus, is occupied by the enemy.
1210. Id Considius a Gallicis armis cognovit. This Considius discovered from the Gallic arms.
1211. Id a Gallicis insignibus cognovit. This he discovered from the Gallic insignia—viz., standards, ornaments of their arms, &c.

1212. Id Considius a Gallicis armis atque insignibus cognovit. This Considius discovered from the Gallic arms and insignia.
1213. Id se a Gallicis armis atque insignibus cognovisse. This he has discovered, he says, from the Gallic arms and insignia.
1214. Prima luce, quum summus mons a T. Labieno teneretur, ipse ab hostium castris non longius M et D passibus abesset; neque, ut postea ex captivis comperit, aut ipsius adventus aut Labieni cognitus esset; Considius, equo admisso, ad eum accurrit: dicit, montem, quem a Labieno occupari voluerit, ab hostibus teneri: id se a Gallicis armis atque insignibus cognovisse.
- At dawn of day, when the summit of the mountain was occupied by T. Labienus, (while) he himself was not more than a mile and a half distant from the enemies' camp; and, as he afterwards found from the prisoners, neither his own arrival, nor Labienus's had been discovered—(in this situation of affairs, I say,)—Considius rides full gallop up to Cæsar, (and) says that the mountain which he (Cæsar) wished to be seized by Labienus is occupied by the enemy; this he discovered, he says, from the Gallic arms and insignia.
-
1215. Caesar suas copias in proximum collem subducit, aciem instruit. Cæsar leads his own forces up on to the nearest hill; (and) draws them up in line of battle.
-
1216. Caesaris copiae prope hostium castra visae sunt. Cæsar's forces have been seen near the enemies' camp.
1217. Labienus proelium committit. Labienus joins battle—commences the attack.

1218. *Quum primum Cæsaris copiae prope hostium castra visae erunt, Labienus proelium committet.* When first—(or) as soon as Cæsar's troops are seen near the enemies' camp, Labienus will join battle.
1219. *Proelium non committet, nisi Cæsaris copiae prope hostium castra visae erunt.* He will not join battle unless Cæsar's forces are seen near the enemies' camp; i. e. not until they are so seen.
1220. *Ita undique uno tempore in hostis impetus fiet.* Thus from every side, at one and the same time, an onset will be made on the enemy.
1221. *Hoc Labieno praecepit Cæsar.* This Cæsar has enjoined on Labienus—Cæsar has given this order to Labienus.
1222. *Hoc ei praeceptum est a Cæsare.* This order has been given to him by Cæsar.—He has been so instructed by Cæsar.
1223. *Praeceptum est Labieno ne proelium committat, nisi Cæsaris copiae visae sint, ut uno tempore impetus fiat.* An order has been given to Labienus, (that) he shall not join battle, until Cæsar's forces are seen, that the onset may be made at one and the same time.—Labienus has been instructed, not to commence the attack until Cæsar's forces are seen—that the onset may be made at one and the same time.
1224. *Praeceptum erat Labieno ne proelium committeret, nisi Cæsaris copiae visae essent, ut uno tempore impetus fieret.* Labienus had been instructed not to commence the attack until Cæsar's forces were seen, that so the onset might be made at one and the same time.

1225. Montem occupavērat. He had seized the mountain.
1226. Nostros expectābat. He was looking out for our men.
1227. Proelio abstinebat. He was keeping away—he was abstaining—from battle.
1228. Monte occupato, nostros expectabat, proelioque abstinebat. Having seized the mountain, he was looking out for our men, and abstaining from battle.
1229. Labienus, ut erat ei praecep-
tum a Caesare,—ne proe-
lium committeret, nisi ipsius
copiae prope hostium castra
visae essent, ut undique uno
tempore in hostis impetus
fieret,—monte occupato,
nostros expectabat, proelio-
que abstinebat. Labienus—as he had been in-
structed by Cæsar—viz., not to
join battle unless his (Cæsar's)
forces should appear near the
enemies' camp, so that the onset
might be made upon the enemy
from all sides at one and the same
time—(Labienus, I say, accord-
ing to this order) having seized
the mountain was looking out
for our men, and abstaining
from battle.
-
1230. Caesar denique rem cognōvit. Cæsar at last discovered the thing—the truth.
1231. Mons a nostris tenebātur. The mountain *was occupied* by our men.
1232. Helvetii castra movērant. The Helvetii *had moved* (their) camp.
1233. Considius terrōre perterritus erat. Considius *had been terrified* by fear.
1234. Quod non vidērat renunti-
avērat. He had reported what he had not seen:
1235. Quod non viderat, pro viso He had reported to Cæsar what he

Caesari renuntiaverat.

had not seen, for a thing seen—
he had reported it as seen.

1236. *Multo die Caesar rem cog-
novit.*

*Much of the day (having been
spent) Cæsar learned the truth.—
When the day was far advanced
Cæsar learned the truth.*

1237. *Multo denique die per explo-
ratores Caesar cognovit, et
montem a suis tenēri, et
Helvetios castra movisse, et
Considium, timore perterri-
tum, quod non vidisset pro-
viso sibi renuntiass̄e.*

At last, when the day was far ad-
vanced, Cæsar learned through
his scouts, both *that* the moun-
tain *was occupied* by his own
men, and *that* the Helvetii *had*
moved their camp, and (moreover)
that Considius, *terrified* by fear,
had reported to him as seen,
what he had not seen.

1238. *Parvo intervallo hostis sequi-
tur.*

He follows the enemy at a little
distance.

1239. *Quo consuerat intervallo hostis
sequitur.*

He follows the enemy at the dis-
tance *at which he had been ac-
customed (to follow them).*—He
follows the enemy at *his usual*
distance.

1240. *Milia passuum tria ab hostium
castris castra ponit.*

He places (his) camp three miles
from the enemies' camp.

1241. *Eo die quo consuerat intervallo
hostis sequitur, et M. P.
III ab eorum castris castra
ponit.*

This day he follows the enemy at
his usual distance, and pitches
his camp three miles from their
camp.

1242. *Postridie ejus diēi Bibracte ire contendit.* *On the morrow of this day he hastens to go to Bibracte. The next day after so encamping, he makes every effort to get to Bibracte.*
1243. *Post biduum exercitu frumentum metiri oportēbit.* *After two days it will be his duty to distribute the corn to the army.*
1244. *Omnino biduum sup̄c̄rest.* *In all a space of two days is over —(or) remains.*
1245. *Biduum superērat, quum frumentum metiri oportēret.* *Two days remained, when it would be his duty to distribute the corn.*
1246. *A Bibracte milia passuum duodeviginti abērat.* *He was eighteen miles distant from Bibracte.*
 (or)
1247. *A Bibracte milibus passuum duodeviginti aberat.* *He was eighteen miles distant from Bibracte.*
1248. *A Bibracte non amplius milibus passuum duodeviginti aberat.* *He was not more than eighteen miles distant from Bibracte.*
1249. *Bibracte opp̄dum est Aeduōrum longe maximum et copiosissimum.* *Bibracte is a town of the *Ædui* by far the greatest and wealthiest.*
1250. *A Bibracte, oppido Aeduorum longe maximo et copiosissimo, non amplius milibus passum XVIII aberat.* *From Bibracte, a town of the *Ædui*, by far the greatest and wealthiest, he was not more than 18 miles distant.*
1251. *Rei frumentariae prosp̄icit.* *He provides for the corn-department—for the supply of corn.*
1252. *Rei frumentariae prospiciendum est.* *It is his duty to provide for the supply of corn.*

1253. *Rei frumentariae prospiciendum existimāvit.* *He thought it his duty to provide for a supply of corn.*
1254. *Iter ab Helvetiis avertit.* *He turns his course away from the Helvetii.*
1255. *Bibracte ire contendit.* *He makes every effort to go to Bibracte.*
1256. *Postridie ejus diei, quod omnino biduum supererat, quum exercitu frumentum metiri oporteret, et quod a Bibracte, oppido Aedorum longe maximo et copiosissimo, non amplius milibus passum XVIII aberat; rei frumentariae prospiciendum existimavit: iter ab Helvetiis avertit, ac Bibracte ire contendit.* On the morrow of this day, *seeing that* only two days remained, when it would be his duty to distribute corn to the army, and seeing that he was not more than 18 miles from Bibracte, a town of the *Ædui* by far the greatest and wealthiest; (under these circumstances I say) he thought it his duty to provide for a supply of corn: (accordingly) he turns his course away from the Helvetii, and makes every effort to get to Bibracte.
-
1257. *Ea res hostiis nuntiatur.* This movement is reported to the enemy.
1258. *Erat Lucius Aemilius, decurio equitum Gallorum.* *There was (one) Lucius Aemilius a decurion—or commander of ten horsemen—of the Gallic cavalry.*
1259. *Ea res per fugitivos Lucii Aemilii, decuriōnis equitum Gallorum, hostiis nuntiatur.* This movement is reported to the enemy by (*some*) runaway slaves belonging to Lucius Aemilius, a decurion of the Gallic cavalry.
-

1260. Helvetii consilium commū-
tant. The Helvetii *entirely* change
(their) plan.
1261. Timōre perterriti Romāni discedunt ab Helvetiis. *Thoroughly* terrified by fear, the Romans are *withdrawing* from the Helvetii.—It is through utter fear that the Romans are withdrawing from the Helvetii.
1262. Pridie superiōra loca occupa-
vērant. The day before *they had seized* the higher ground.
1263. Tamen proelium non commis-
ērunt. Still *they did not join* battle.
1264. Superioribus locis occupatis,
proelium non commiserunt. After *seizing* the high grounds, they did not join battle.
1265. Timore perterritos Romanos discedere a se existimant. It is through utter fear that the Romans are *withdrawing* from them, *they think*.
1266. Hoc eo magis existimant quod pridie proelium non commis-
serint. This they think *so much the more* because *they (the Romans) did not join battle the day before*.
1267. Timore perterritos Romanos discedere a se existimabant,
eo magis quod pridie proe-
lium non commisissent. It was through utter fear that the Romans were *withdrawning*, from them, *they thought*, the more so (too) because *they had not joined battle the day before*.
1268. Re frumentaria interclūdi pos-
sunt. They may be cut off from (their) corn supplies.
1269. Re frumentaria intercludi po-
ssent. They might be cut off from their corn supplies.
1270. Re frumentaria intercludi posse
confidēbant. They might be cut off from their corn supplies, *they felt confident*.
1271. Helvetii, quod timore perterritos The Helvetii, *because they thought*

Romanos discedere a se existimabant, commutant consilium.

that it was through utter fear that the Romans were withdrawing from them, entirely change their plan.

1272. Helvetii quod re frumentaria Romanos intercludi posse confidebant, commutant consilium.

The Helvetii, because they confidently believed that the Romans might be cut off from (their) supplies, entirely change their plan.

1273. Iter convertunt.

They completely alter their course,—face about.

1274. Nostros a novissimo agmine insequuntur.

They pursue our men at the rear.

1275. Nostros lassunt.

They provoke our men to an encounter.

1276. Commutato consilio atque itinere converso, nostros a novissimo agmine insequi ac lassessere coepérunt.

Having changed their plan and faced about, they began to pursue and provoke our men in the rear to an encounter.

1277. Helvetii,—*seu quod timore perterritos Romanos discedere a se existimarent, eo magis quod pridie, superioribus locis occupatis, proelium non commisissent; sive eo quod re frumentaria intercludi posse confidérent;* —commutato consilio atque itinere converso, nostros a novissimo agmine insequi ac lassessere coeperunt.

The Helvetii, whether because they thought that the Romans were withdrawing from them through utter fear, the more so too because the day before, after seizing the higher ground, they had not joined battle; or for the reason that they confidently believed the Romans might be cut off from their corn supplies, (the Helvetii, I say, for one or both of these reasons) having completely changed their plan and altered the direction of their course, began to pursue and provoke by attacks our men at the rear.

1278. Id Cæsar anīmum advertit. Cæsar turns his mind *to* this.
1279. Copias suas in proxīmum col-
lem subdūcit. His troops he leads *up on* to the
nearest hill.
1280. Equitatūs sustinēbit hostium
impētum. The cavalry *will sustain* the onset
of the enemy.
1281. Equitatum, qui sustineat hos-
tium impetum, mittit. The cavalry *he sends to sustain*
the onset of the enemy.
1282. Equitatum, qui sustinēret hos-
tium impetum, misit. The cavalry *he sent to sustain* the
onset of the enemy.
1283. Postquam id anīmum advertit,
copias suas Cæsar in prox-
īmum collem subducit, equi-
tatumque, qui sustineret
hostium impetum, misit. When he *perceives* this, his troops
Cæsar leads up on to the
nearest hill, and the cavalry he
sent to sustain the onset of the
enemy.
-
1284. Ipse intērim in colle medio
triplīcem aciem instruxit
legiōnum quatuor veteran-
ārum. He himself meanwhile in the
middle hill marshalled a triple
line of the four veteran legions.
—He himself meanwhile in the
middle hill, (or) half way up the
hill drew up the four veteran
legions in three lines.
1285. Duas legiones in Gallia Citeriōre
conscriptaērat. Two legions he had enrolled in
Hither Gallia.
1286. Has legiones in summo jugo
collocāri jussit. These legions he ordered to be
posted on the highest ridge, (or)
on the summit of the ridge.
1287. Omnia auxilia in summo jugo
collocāri jussit. All the auxiliaries he ordered to be
posted on the summit of the
ridge.

1288. In summo jugo duas legiones, quas in Gallia citeriore proxime conscriperat, et omnia auxilia collocajussit. On the summit of the ridge he ordered the two legions which he had last enrolled in Hither Gallia, together with all the auxiliaries, to be posted.
1289. Totum montem hominibus completri jussit. He ordered the whole mountain to be filled with men.
1290. Sarcinas in unum locum conferri jussit. He ordered the knapsacks to be carried *together* into one place.
1291. Eum locum muniri jussit. This place he ordered to be fortified.
1292. Duæ legiones in summo jugo constitérant. Two legions *had taken a position—were posted* on the summit of the ridge.
1293. Duæ legiones in superiore acie constiterant. Two legions were posted in the higher army.
1294. Eum locum, ab his qui in superiore acie constiterant, muniri jussit. He ordered this place to be fortified by those who were posted in the higher line.
1295. Interea sarcinas in unum locum conferri, atque eum ab his qui in superiore acie constiterant, muniri jussit. In the mean time he ordered the knapsacks to be collected in one place, and this place to be fortified by the men who were posted in the higher line.
1296. Ipse interim in colle medio triplicem aciem instruxit legionum quatuor veterinarum: in summo jugo duas legiones, quas in Gallia Citeriore proximi conscriperat, et omnia auxilia col-
- He himself meanwhile halfway the hill drew up the four veteran legions in three lines: on the summit of the ridge he ordered the two legions which he had last enrolled in Hither Galli, together with all the auxiliaries,

locari, ac totum montem
hominibus compleri, et in-
terea sarcinas in unum locum
conferri, atque eum ab his qui
in superiore acie constitue-
rant muniri jussit.

to be posted, *and* the whole
mountain to be filled with men,
and in the mean time the knap-
sacks to be collected in one
place, *and* this place to be for-
tified by the men who were
posted in the higher line.

1297. Helvetii cum omnibus suis
carris secuti sunt. The Helvetii followed with all
their waggons.
1298. Impedimenta in unum locum
contulerunt. The baggage they collected in
one place.
1299. Confertissima acie nostrum
equitatum rejecerunt. By their very close array *they*
drove back our cavalry.
1300. Rejecto nostro equitatu pha-
langem fecerunt. Having driven back our cavalry,
they formed a phalanx.
1301. Sub primam nostram aciem
successerunt. They marched up (*the hill*) up to
our first line.
1302. Phalange facta sub primam
nostram aciem successe-
runt. Having formed a phalanx they
marched up to our first line.
1303. Helvetii cum omnibus suis
carris secuti sunt, impedi-
menta in unum locum con-
tulerunt, ipsi sub nostram
primam aciem successe-
runt. The Helvetii followed with all
their waggons, *the baggage*
they collected in one place,
(while) *they themselves* march-
ed up to our first line.
1304. Helvetii cum omnibus suis
carris secuti, impedimenta The Helvetii having followed
with all their waggons, lost no

in unum locum contulerunt; ipsi confertissima acie rejecto nostro equitatu, phalange facta sub primam nostram aciem successerunt.

time in coming to action,) the baggage they collected in one place; while they themselves, first driving back our cavalry by their very close array, then formed a phalanx and marched up to our first line.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1305. Caesar suum ex conspectu removet equum. | Cæsar removes his horse out of sight <i>into the rear.</i> |
| 1306. Omnia ex conspectu removet equos. | He removes the horses of all the men out of sight into the rear. |
| 1307. Caesar primum suum deinde omnium ex conspectu removet equos. | Cæsar removes first his own horse, and then those of all the men, out of sight into the rear. |
| 1308. Omnia periculum aequat. | <i>He makes the danger of all equal.</i> |
| 1309. Spem fugae tollit. | <i>He takes away the hope of flight.</i> |
| 1310. Aequato omnium periculo spem fugae tollit. | <i>By making the danger of all equal, he takes away the hope of flight.</i> |
| 1311. Caesar suos cohortatur. | Cæsar encourages his men. |
| 1312. Caesar cohortatus suos proelium committit. | Cæsar <i>having encouraged his men joins battle—encourages his men and joins battle.</i> |
| 1313. Caesar, primum suo deinde omnium ex conspectu removit equis, ut, sequato omnium periculo, spem fugae tol- | Cæsar having removed out of sight into the rear first his own, and then all the men's horses, in order that, by making the |

lēret, cohortatus suos proe-
lūm commisit.

danger of all equal, he *might*
take away the hope of flight,
 encouraged his men and joined
 battle.

1314. **Milites e loco superiore pila** The soldiers throw their javelins
 mittunt. from the higher ground.

1315. **Facile hostium phalangem** They easily *break through* the
 perfringunt. phalanx of the enemy..

1316. **Milites, e loco superiore pilis** The soldiers, by throwing their ja-
 missis, facile hostium pha-
 langem perfregērunt. velins from the higher ground,
 easily *broke through* the enemy's
 phalanx.

1317. **Phalanx disjicitur.** The phalanx is thrown in different
 directions.

1318. **Gladios in eos destringunt.** They draw their swords upon
 them.

1319. **Impētum in eos faciunt.** They make an onset upon them.

1320. **Ea disiecta, gladiis destrictis** This (the phalanx) being (thus)
 in eos impetum fecērunt. broken, they drew their swords,
 and made an onset upon them.

1321. **Gallis haec res magno erat im-** To the Galli (on the other hand)
 pedimento. this circumstance was a great
 hindrance.

1340. Mons subest circiter mille passuum.
There is a mountain about a mile off.
1341. Eo se recipiunt.
*Thither they take themselves back.
 Thither they retreat.*
1342. Tandem, vulneribus defessi, et pedem referre et, quod mons suberat circiter mille passuum, eo se recipere coepérunt.
At length, wearied out with wounds, they began to give way, and as there was a mountain about a mile off, to retreat thither.
-
1343. Captus erat mons.
The mountain had been taken (by the Helvetii).—The enemy had gained possession of the mountain.
1344. Nostri succedēbant.
Our men were marching up (it).
1345. Boii et Tulingi agmen hostium claudēbant.
The Boii and Tulingi were closing the march of the enemy; i. e. of the main army of which the Helvetii hitherto engaged formed only a part.
1346. Boii et Tulingi hominum milibus circiter quindēcim agmen hostium claudebant.
The Boii and the Tulingi with about fifteen thousands of men were closing the march of the enemy.
1347. Boii et Tulingi novissimis praesidio erant.
The Boii and Tulingi were for a protection to the last men, i. e. the rear (of the enemy).
1348. Hi nostros aperto latere agressi sunt.
These came upon our men on the open side, i. e. on the right flank, where their shields afforded no defence.

1349. *Hi ex itinere nostros aggressi sunt.* These *out of their march*—i. e. the moment they came up—fell upon our men.

1350. *Hi nostros latere aperto aggressi circumvenēre.* These having fallen upon our men on the exposed flank took them at a disadvantage.

1351. *Capto monte, et succedentibus nostris, Boii et Tulingi, qui hominum milibus circiter XV agmen hostium cladebant et novissimis praesidio erant, ex itinere nostros latere aperto aggressi circumvenēre.* After the mountain had been gained (by the Helvetii), and as our men were marching up (it), the Boii and Tulingi, who with about 15 thousand men were closing the march of the enemy and serving as a protection to (their) rear, fell the moment of their arrival upon our men on the exposed flank, and took them at a disadvantage.

1352. *Id conspicāti sunt Helvetii.* This the Helvetii beheld.

1353. *In montem sese receperant.* They had retreated *on to the mountain*.

1354. *Rursus instare coepērunt.* Again they began to press *upon (our men)*.

1355. *Proelium red-integrāre coepērunt.* They began to renew the battle.

1356. *Id conspicāti Helvetii, qui in montem sese receperant, rursus instare et proelium redintegrare cooperunt.* On seeing this, the Helvetii, who had retreated onto the mountain, began again to press upon (our men) and to renew the battle.

1357. *Romani signa convertērunt.* The Romans turned their standards *right round*—changed their front.
1358. *Romani signa bipartito intulerunt.* The Romans bore the standards *against (them)* in two directions—charged them in two directions.
1359. *Romani conversa signa bipartito intulerunt.* The Romans bore the standards turned right round in two directions against the enemy :—i. e. the Romans faced about and charged the enemy in two directions.
1360. *Prima ac secunda acies victis ac submōtis resistunt.* The first and second line *make resistance* to those (already once) conquered and withdrawn—viz. the Helvetii.
1361. *Tertia acies venientis excipit.* The third line *receives* those (just) arriving.
1362. *Romani conversa signa bipartito intulerunt: prima ac secunda acies, ut victis ac submotis resistēret; tertia, ut venientis excipēret.* The Romans faced about and charged in two directions: the first and second line (in *such a direction*) *as to resist* those before conquered and withdrawn, the third *so as to receive* those just arriving.
-
1363. *Ita anceps erat proelium.* Thus the battle was double.
1364. *Diu atque acriter pugnātum est.* The fight went on a long time and sharply.

1365. *Ita ancipiti proelio diu atque acriter pugnatum est.* With the battle thus divided into two parts the fight went on long and fiercely.
-

1366. *Nostrorum impetus sustinere non possunt.* They cannot sustain the attacks of our men.

1367. *Pedem reférunt.* They give way.

1368. *Aliéri se, ut coepérant, in moutem recepérunt.* The one party (the Helvetii) retreated, as they had begun, to the mountain.

1369. *Alteri ad impedimenta sua se contulérunt.* The other party (the Boii and Tulingi) betook themselves to their baggage.

1370. *Ad carros suos se contulerunt.* They betook themselves to their waggons.

1371. *Alteri ad impedimenta et carros suos se contulerunt.* The other party betook themselves to their baggage and waggons.

1372. *Diutius quum nostrorum impetus sustinere non possent; alteri se, ut cooperant, in montem receperunt, alteri ad impedimenta et carros suos se contulerunt.* When they could no longer sustain the attacks of our men ; the one party retreated, as they had begun, to the mountain, the other betook themselves to their baggage and waggons.
-

1373. Hoc toto proelio aversum hostem vidēre nemo potuit. In this whole battle, no one was able to see an enemy turned away—to see the back of a single enemy.
1374. Ab hora septima ad vesp̄erū pugnātūm est. *The fight continued from the seventh hour, (about one o'clock in the afternoon) to the evening.*
1375. Nam hoc toto pr̄belio, quum ab hora septima ad vesperū pugnatūm sit, aversum hostem videre nemo potuit. For in this whole battle, *although the fight continued from the seventh hour to the evening, no one could see the back of an enemy.*
-
1376. Etiam ad impedimenta pugnātūm est. The fight continued even at the baggage.
1377. Ad multam noctem pugnatūm est. The fight continued to much night—to a late hour in the night.
1378. Pro vallo carros objecērant. They had thrown waggons *against* (our men) for a barricade.
1379. E loco superiore in nostros venientis tela cojiciēbant. They *kept throwing* darts from the ground above upon our men as they were advancing.
1380. Nonnulli inter carros rotasque matāras ac tragūlas subjiciēbant. Some, between the waggons and the wheels, kept throwing *up* matars and *tragulas*—Gallic missile weapons, of which the *tragula* was barbed.

1381. Mataris ac tragulis nostros vulnerābant. They kept wounding our men with matars and tragles.
1382. Nonnulli inter carros rotasque mataras ac tragulas subjiciebant, nostrosque vulnerabant. Some, between the waggons and wheels kept throwing up matars and tragles, and (so) wounding our men.
1383. Ad multam noctem etiam ad impedimenta pugnatum est, propterea quod pro vallo carros objecerant, et e loco superiore in nostros venientis tela conjiciebant, et nonnulli inter carros rotasque mataras ac tragulas subjiciebant, nostrosque vulnerabant. The fighting continued at the baggage too, to a late hour in the night, *for they had thrown waggons against (our men) as a barricade, and from the ground above kept throwing darts on our men and some between the waggons and wheels kept throwing up javelins and darts, and so wounding our men.*
-
1384. Diu pugnatum est. The fighting continued a long time.
1385. Impedimentis nostri potiti sunt. Our men possessed themselves of the baggage.
1386. Castris nostri potiti sunt. Our men possessed themselves of the camp.
1387. Diu quum esset pugnatum, impedimentis castrisque nostri potiti sunt. After the fighting had continued a long time, our men possessed themselves of the baggage and camp.

1388. Ibi Orgetorigis filia *capta* est. Here the daughter of Orgetorix was taken.

1389. Ibi unus e filiis *captus* est. Here one of his sons was taken.

1390. Ibi Orgetorigis filia et unus e filiis *captus* est. Here the daughter of Orgetorix and one of his sons were taken.

1391. Ex eo proelio *hominum* circa milia centum et triginta superfuērunt. Out of this battle about a hundred and thirty thousands of *human beings* survived.

1392. Ea in finis Lingōnum pervernērunt. These (one hundred and thirty thousand) made their way into the territories of the Lingones.

1393. Nullam partem noctis iter intermittunt. They stop their march no part of the night. They continue their march the whole night without stopping.

1394. Nullam partem noctis itinēre intermisso, in finis Lingōnum die quarto pervenerunt. Continuing their march the whole night without stopping, they arrived in the territories of the Lingones on the fourth day.

1395. Propter vulnēra militū nostri triduum morāti erant. On account of the wounds of the soldiers, our men had been detained for a space of three days.

1396. Propter sepultūrē occisōrum nostri morati erant. On account of the burial of the slain our men had been detained.

1397. Hostis sequi non potuērant. They had not been able to pursue the enemy.

1398. Et propter vulnera militum et propter sepulturam occisorum nostri triduum morati, eos sequi non potuerant. Both on account of the wounds of the soldiers, and on account of the burial of the slain, our men having been detained three days, *had not been able* to follow them.
1399. Ex eo proelio circiter milia hominum cxxx superfuerunt; eaque, nullam partem noctis itinere intermisso, in finis Lingonum die quarto pervenerunt, quum et propter vulnera militum et propter sepulturam occisorum nostri triduum morati, eos sequi non potuissent. Out of this battle about 130,000 human beings survived; and these continuing their march the whole night without stopping, arrived on the fourth day in the territories of the Lingones, *as* our men having been detained three days to provide for the wounded and bury the slain *had not been able* to follow them.
-
1400. Caesar ad Lingonas literas mittit. Caesar sends a letter to the Lingones.
1401. Caesar ad Lingonas nuntios mittit. Caesar sends messengers to the Lingones.
1402. Lingones Helvetios frumento juvabunt. The Lingones will assist the Helvetii with corn.
1403. Aliis rebus eos juvabunt. They will assist them with other things.
1404. Non eos frumento neque alia re juvabunt. They will *not* assist them with corn *nor* with any thing else.

1405. Caesar imperat ne eos frumento
neve alia re *juvent.* Cæsar commands them *not to assist*
them with corn *nor* with any
thing else.
1406. Literas nuntiosque *mittit* ne
eos frumento *neve* alia re
juvent. He *sends* a letter and messengers
(to command them) *not to assist*
them with corn *nor* with any
thing else.
1407. Hi si *juvārint* pro hosti-
bus habēbit. If they *assist* them he will hold
them for enemies.
1408. *Eodem* loco quo Helvetios
habebit. He will hold them *in the same*
place—in the same light—as
(he holds) the Helvetii (in).
1409. *Dicit*, si juvarint *se* eos eodem
loco quo Helvetios habi-
tūrum. He *says that*, if they *assist* them,
he will hold them *in the same*
light as the Helvetii.
1410. Caesar ad Lingonas literas nun-
tiosque *mittit*, ne eos fru-
mento *neve* alia re *juvent;*
qui si *juvarint*, *se* eodem
loco quo Helvetios *habitū-
rum.* Cæsar *sends* a letter and messen-
gers to the Lingones (to tell
them) that they *are not to assist*
the enemy with corn *nor* with
any thing else ; and that if *they*
do assist them, *he will hold*
them (*he adds*) *in the same*
light as the Helvetii.
1411. Caesar ad Lingonas literas
nuntiosque *misit*, ne eos fru-
mento *neve* alia rē *juvārent;*
qui si *juvissent*, *se* eodem
Caesar *sent* a letter and messengers
to the Lingones (to tell them
that they *were not to assist* the
enemy with corn *nor* with any

loco quo Helvetios habiturum.

thing else; and that if *they should assist* them, he *would hold* them (he added) in the same light as the Helvetii.

1412. *Caesar triduum intermittit.* Cæsar *lets go between* a space of three days—lets three days pass by.

1413. *Triduo intermisso hostis sequit.* A space of three days having been suffered to pass by—after an interval of three days—he follows the enemy.

1414. *Cum omnibus copiis eos sequi incipit.* With all his forces *he begins to follow* them.

1415. *Ipse, triduo intermisso, cum omnibus copiis eos sequi coepit.* He himself, after a space of three days, with all his forces *began to follow* them.

1416. *Inopes erant Helvetii.* The Helvetii were in want.

1417. *Omnium rerum erant inopes.* They were in want of all things.

1418. *Legatos ad Cæsarem miserunt.* They sent ambassadors to Cæsar.

1419. *Legatos de deditiōne miserunt.* They sent ambassadors (to treat) about a surrender.

1420. Ad hoc omnium rerum inopia adducti sunt. To this course they were led by the want of all things.
1421. Helvetii, omnium rerum inopia adducti, legatos de dedicatione ad eum miserunt. The Helvetii, brought to take this step by want of all things, sent ambassadors to him about a surrender.
-

1422. Caesar iter faciebat. Caesar was making a march.
1423. Caesar in itinere erat. Caesar was on the road.
1424. Legati eum convenient. The ambassadors meet him.
1425. Eum in itinere convenient. They meet him on the road.
1426. Se ei ad pedes projiciunt. They throw themselves down at his feet.
1427. Suppliciter loquuntur. They speak like suppliants.
1428. Flent. They weep.
1429. Pacem ab eo petunt. They ask peace of him.
1430. Ejus adventum expectant. They wait for his arrival.
1431. In eo loco quo sunt ejus adventum expectant. In that place in which *they are* they wait for his arrival.
1432. Is eos in eo loco quo sint suum adventum expectare jubet. He orders them to await *his own* arrival in that place in which *they are*.
1433. Legati Cæsari parent. The ambassadors obey Cæsar.
1434. Hi eum in itinere convenient, These meet him on the road, and

seque ad pedes projiciunt, suppliciterque locuti, flentes, pacem petunt, isque eos in eo loco quo sint suum adventum expectare jubet.

throw themselves down at his feet, and, having spoken like suppliants, weeping, ask for peace, and he (on the other hand) orders them to await his own arrival in the place in which they are.

1435. Hi eum in itinere convenērunt, seque ad pedes projecērunt, suppliciterque locuti flentes pacem petīrunt, isque eos in eo loco quo tum essent, suum adventum expectare jussit.

These met him on the road and threw themselves down at his feet, and having spoken like suppliants, weeping, asked for peace, and he ordered them to await his own arrival in the place in which they then were.

1436. Qui,—quum eum in itinere convenissent, seque ad pedes projecissent, suppliciterque locuti, flentes, pacem petissent, isque eos in eo loco quo tum essent suum adventum expectare jussisset, —paruerunt.

And they,—when they had met him on the road, and had thrown themselves down at his feet, and, having spoken like suppliants, with tears, had asked for peace, and (when) he had ordered them to await his own arrival in the place in which they then were,—they (having done all this and having received these commands) obeyed.

1437. Eo Caesar pervenit.

To this place Cæsar comes.

1438. Obsides poscit. He demands hostages.
1439. Obsides *Helvetios* poscit. He demands hostages of the *Helvetii*.
1440. Obsides *sibi* poscit. He demands hostage for himself—to be given up to him.
1441. Arma poscit. He demands their arms.
1442. Servi quidam ad *Helvetios* perfugērunt. Certain slaves have fled over—have deserted—to the *Helvetii*.
1443. Hos quoque poscit. These also he demands.
1444. Servos, qui ad eos perfugērint poscit. The slaves who have deserted to them, he demands.
1445. Eo quum Caesar pervenit, obsides, arma, servos, qui ad eos perfugissent, poposcit. When Caesar came to this place, he demanded hostages, their arms, (and) the slaves who had deserted to them.
-
1446. Ea conquiruntur. These (hostages, arms, and slaves) are being enquired after.
1447. Ea conferuntur. These are being brought together.
1448. Nox intermittitur. A night is being suffered to pass by—to intervene.
1449. Dum ea conquiruntur et conferuntur, nox intermissa est. While we were* being enquired after and were being collected, a night intervened.

*The imperfect present is often used after *dum*, where the past imperfect is meant.

1450. *Est pagus qui Verbigēnus ad-pellātur.* There is a canton which is called the Verbigene.
1451. *Circiter milia hominum sex ejus pagi ex castris egrediuntur.* About six thousands of men of that canton are in the act of going out of the camp.
1452. *Hi perterrīti sunt.* These men are thoroughly terrified.
1453. *Quum arma tradīta erunt, supplicio afficiēntur.* When their arms *are* (once) delivered up, they *will be* visited with punishment.
1454. *Perterrīti sunt ne, armis tradītis, supplicio afficiēntur.* They *are* thoroughly frightened least, their arms being once delivered up, they *should be* visited with punishment;—they *are* afraid that they *will* be punished.
1455. *Perterrīti erant ne, armis tradītis, supplicio afficerentur.* They *were* thoroughly frightened least, their arms being once delivered up, *they should be* visited with punishment;—they *were* afraid that they *would* be punished.
1456. *Spe salūtis inducti erant.* They were induced by the hope of safety.
1457. *In tanta multitudine dediti-tiōrum eōrum fuga occul-tāri poterat.* Among so great a multitude of surrendered men their flight *might* be concealed.
1458. *Omnino ignorari poterat.* It might altogether remain unknown.
-
1459. *Spe salutis inducti erant, quod in tanta multitudine* They were induced by the hope of safety because, among so great

dedititiorum suam fugam
aut occultari aut omnino
ignorari posse existimā-
bant.

a multitude of surrendered
men their own flight might
either be concealed or remain
altogether unknown, *they
thought.*

1460. Timōre perterriti, ne armis
traditis suppicio afficerent-
tur, ex castris egressi sunt.

Thoroughly terrified by the fear
that when their arms were once
delivered up they would be
punished, they went out of the
camp.

1461. Spe salutis inducti, quod in
tanta multitudine dedititio-
rum suam fugam aut occul-
tari aut omnino ignorari
posse existimabant, ex cas-
tris egressi sunt.

Induced by the hope of safety
because *they thought* that
among so great a multitude of
surrendered men their own
flight might either be concealed
or remain altogether unknown,
they went out of the camp.

1462. Prima nocte egressi sunt.

At first night—at the beginning
of the night—they went out.

1463. Ad Rhenum contendērunt.

They hastened to the Rhenus.

1464. Ad finis Germanōrum con-
tenderunt.

They hastened to the boundaries,
—i. e. to the territories—of the
Germani.

1465. Prima nocte ex castris egressi,
ad Rhenum finisque Ger-
manorum contenderunt.

Having gone out of the camp at
the beginning of the night, they
hastened to the Rhenus and the
territories of the Germani.

1466. Dum ea conqueruntur et con-
feruntur, nocte intermissa,
circiter milia hominum

While these were being enquired
after and were being collected,
a night having intervened,

VI ejus pagi qui Verbigenus appellatur,—*sive timore perterriti, ne armis traditis suppicio afficerentur, sive spe salutis inducti, quod in tanta multitudine dedititorum suam fugam aut occultari aut omnino ignorari posse existimarent*,—prima nocte ex castris egressi, ad Rhenum finisque Germanorum contenderunt.

about six thousands of men of that canton which is called the Verbigene,—*whether* terrified by the fear that, their arms being once delivered up, they would be punished, or *whether* induced by the hope of safety, because *they thought* that among so great a multitude of surrendered men their own flight might either be concealed or remain altogether unknown,—(these six thousand men, we repeat, under one or both of these feelings), having gone out of the camp at the beginning of the night, hastened to the Rhenus and the territories of the Germani.

1467. Id Caesar *resciscit.*

This Cæsar is coming to know—
is finding out.

1468. Id Caesar *resciit.*

This Cæsar has found out.

1469. Quorum per finis *terunt*, hi
conquirunt.

Those through whose territories
they have gone enquire after
(them).

1470. Hi *reducunt.*

These persons bring (them) back.

1471. Quorum per finis ierant, hi conquerirēbant. Those through whose territories they had gone, were enquiring after them.
1472. Quorum per finis ierant, his uti conquerirant et reducant, imperat. He commands those through whose territories they have gone to enquire after and bring (them) back.
1473. Quorum per finis ierant, his uti conquerirērent et reducērent imperāvit. He commanded those through whose territories they had gone to enquire after and bring (them) back.
1474. Caesari purgāti esse volunt. They wish to be free from blame with Cæsar.
1475. Caesari purgati esse volēbant. They wished to be free from blame with Cæsar.
1476. Si ei purgati esse volunt homines redūcent. If they wish to be free from blame with him, they will bring back the men.
1477. His uti reducant, si sibi purgati esse velint, imperat. He commands them to bring them back, if they wish to be free from blame with him.
1478. His uti reducerent, si sibi purgati esse vellent, imperavit. He commanded them to bring them back, if they wished to be free from blame with him.
1479. Quod ubi Caesar resciit, quorum per finis ierant, his uti conquerirerent et re-
- When Cæsar found out this, he commanded those through whose territories they had gone,

ducerent, si sibi purgati
esse vellent, imperavit. to enquire after and bring them back, if they wished to be free from blame with him.

1480. *Hi eos reducunt.* These bring them back.
1481. *Reductos in hostium numero habuit.* *The men so brought back he (Cæsar) held—reckoned—among the number of his enemies ; i. e. regarded them as enemies, and treated them as such.*
1482. *Reliquos omnis in ditionem accēpit.* *All the rest he received—admitted —to a surrender.*
1483. *Obsides traditi erant.* The hostages had been delivered up.
1484. *Arma tradita erant.* Their arms had been delivered up.
1485. *Perfugae traditi erant.* The deserters had been delivered up.
1486. *Reliquos omnis, obsidibus, armis, perfugis traditis, in ditionem acceptit.* All the rest, the hostages, the arms, the deserters, having been first delivered up, he admitted to a surrender.
-
1487. *Helvetii e finibus suis profecti erant.* The Helvetii had set out from their territories.
1488. *Tulingi e finibus suis profecti erant.* The Tulingi had set out from their territories.

1489. Latobici e finibus suis profecti erant. The Latobici had set out from their territories.
1490. Rauraci e finibus suis profecti erant. The Rauraci had set out from their territories.
1491. Hos omnis Cæsar reverti jussit. All these people Cæsar ordered to return.
1492. In finis suos reverti jussit. He ordered them to return into their territories.
1493. HELVETIOS, TULINGOS, LATOBICOS, RAUBACOS, in finis suos, unde erant profecti, reverti jussit. The HELVETII, the TULINGI, the LATOBICI, the RAUBACI, he ordered to return into their territories, *from which they had set out.*
-
1494. Omnes fructus amissi sunt. All the crops have been lost.
1495. Domi nihil est quo famem tolèrent. At home there *is* nothing with which they *may* support hunger.
1496. Omnibus fructibus amissis, domi nihil era, quo famem tolerarent. All the crops having been lost there *was* nothing for them at home, with which they *might* support hunger.
1497. Allobrog̃es iia frumenti copiam faciunt. The Allobroges provide for them a supply of corn.
1498. Allobrog̃ibus imperat uti iis frumenti copiam faciant. He gives command to the Allobroges that they shall provide for them a supply of corn.

1499. *Allobrogibus imperāvit uti iis frumenti copiam facerent.* *He gave command to the Allobroges that they should provide for them a supply of corn.*
-

1500. *Ipsos oppida restituēre jussit.* *The men themselves he ordered to set up again the towns.*

1501. *Vicos restituere jussit.* *He ordered them to set up again the villages.*

1502. *Oppida incendunt.* *They are burning the towns.*

1503. *Oppida incendērant.* *They had burned the towns.*

1504. *Vicos incenderant.* *They had burned the villages.*

1505. *Ipsos oppida vicosque, quos incenderant, restituere jussit.* *The men themselves he ordered to rebuild the towns and villages which they had burned.*
-

1506. *Is locus, unde Helvetii discesserunt, vacat.* *That country, from which the Helvetii have gone away, is unoccupied.*

1507. *Id Caesar non vult.* *This Cæsar does not wish :—Cæsar is unwilling that it should remain thus.*

1508. *Boni sunt agri.* *The lands are good.*

1509. *Germani trans Rhenum incölunt.* *The Germani inhabit the other side of the Rhenus.*

1510. *Hi e suis finibus in Helvetiorum finis transibunt.* *These will go over out of their own territories into the territories of the Helvetii.*

1511. Propter bonitatem agrorum transibunt. On account of the goodness of the lands they will go over.
1512. Finitimi Galliae provinciae erunt. They will be neighbours to Gallia the province.
1513. Non vult Caesar eum locum, unde Helvetii discesserunt, vacare, ne, propter bonitatem agrorum, Germani, qui trans Rhenum incolunt, e suis finibus in Helvetiorum finis transeant, et finitimi Galliae provinciae sint. Cæsar is unwilling that that country, from which the Helvetii have gone away, should be unoccupied; *lest—for fear that*—on account of the goodness of the lands, the Germani who inhabit the other side of the Rhenus *may go over* out of their own territories into the territories of the Helvetii, and (thus) be neighbours to Gallia the province.
1514. Noluit Caesar eum locum, unde Helvetii discesserant, vacare; ne, propter bonitatem agrorum, Germani, qui trans Rhenum incolunt, e suis finibus in Helvetiorum finis transirent, et finitimi Galliae provinciae essent. Cæsar was unwilling that that country, from which the Helvetii had gone away, should be unoccupied; for fear that, on account of the goodness of the lands, the Germani, who inhabit the other side of the Rhenus, *might go over* out of their own territories into the territories of the Helvetii, and (thus) be neighbours to Gallia the province.
1515. Id ea maxime causa fecit, quod noluit eum locum, unde Helvetii discesserant, vacare; ne, propter bonitatem agrorum, Germani, qui trans Rhenum incolunt, e suis finibus in Helvetiorum finis This he did chiefly for the following reason, because he was unwilling that the country, from which the Helvetii had gone away, should be unoccupied; for fear that, on account of the goodness of the lands, the Ger-

transirent, et finitimi Galiae provinciae essent.

mani, who inhabit the other side of the Rhenus, might go over out of their own territories into the territories of the Helvetii, and thus be neighbours to Gallia the province.

1516. Boii egregia virtute sunt. The Boii are (men) of distinguished valour.

1517. Boii egregia virtute sunt cogniti. The Boii are known (to be men) of distinguished valour.

1518. Boios Aedui in finibus suis collöcant. The Boii, the Aedui settle in their territories.

1519. Boios Aedui petunt ut in finibus suis collöcent. The Boii, the Aedui request that they may settle in their territories.

1520. Caesar iis concedit. Cæsar gives permission to them.

1521. Boios potentibus Aeduis (quod egregia virtute sunt cogniti) ut in finibus suis collocent concedit. As for the Boii, the Aedui requesting (because they are known to be men of distinguished valour) that they may settle them in their own territories, Cæsar gives permission to them.

1522. His illi agros dant. To these men (the Boii) the others (the Aedui) give lands.

1523. In qua conditiōne erunt Boii? In what position shall the Boii be?

1524. In qua conditione sunt Aedui? In what position are the Aedui?

1525. Boii in pari conditione erunt atque Aedui sunt. The Boii shall be in a position equal to that in which the Aedui (now) are.

1526. Boios in parem conditionem, atque *ipso* sunt, recipiunt. They (the *Aedui*) admit the Boii into a position (or state) equal to that in which *they themselves* are.
1527. In parem *juris* conditionem recipiunt. They admit them into an equal state of *legal right*.
1528. In parem *libertatis* conditionem recipiunt. They admit them to an equal state of *liberty*.
1529. Hos postea in parem *juris libertatisque* conditionem atque *ipso* sunt, recipiunt. These men they afterwards admit into a state of legal right and liberty equal to that in which they themselves are.
1530. Boios potentibus Aeduis, (quod egregia virtute erant cogniti) ut in finibus suis collocarent concessit; quibus illi agros dederunt; quosque postea in parem *juris libertatisque* conditionem atque *ipso erant, receperunt.* As for the Boii, the *Aedui* requesting (because they *were* known to be men of distinguished valour) that they *might* settle them in their own territories, Cæsar gave permission to them; to whom the others gave lands, and afterwards admitted them into a state of legal right and liberty equal to that in which they themselves were.
-
1531. In castris Helvetiorum tabulae repartae sunt. In the camp of the Helvetii written tablets were found.
1532. Eae litēris Graecis confectae erant. These had been drawn up in Greek characters.
1533. Ad Caesarem relatae sunt. They were brought back to Cæsar.

1534. In his tabulis ratio confecta erat. In these tablets an account had been made up.
1535. Nominātim ratio confecta erat. Name by name—according to the names (of the nations in the Helvetic league)—the account had been made up.
1536. Qui numērus domo exiit? What number went out from home?
1537. Qui numerus domo exiērat? What number had gone out from home?
1538. Ratio confecta est qui numerus domo exiisset. An account was made up (stating) what number had gone out from home.
1539. Ratio confecta erat qui numerus domo exiisset. An account had been made up (stating) what number had gone out from home.
1540. Qui numerus exiit eorum qui arma ferre potērant? What number went out of those who were able to bear arms?
1541. Ratio confecta erat qui numerus domo exiisset eorum qui arma ferre possent. An account had been made up (stating) what number had gone out from home of those who were able to bear arms.
1542. Ratio confecta erat quot domo exiissent pūēri. An account had been made up (stating) how many children (of both sexes) had gone out from home.
1543. Ratio confecta erat quot domo exiissent senes. An account had been made up (stating) how many old men had gone out from home.

1544. Ratio confecta erat quot domo exiissent mulières. An account had been made up (stating) how many *women* had gone out from home.
1545. In castris Helvetiorum tabulae repertae sunt, literis Graecis confectae, et ad Caesarem relatae: quibus in tabulis nominatim ratio confecta erat qui numerus domo exisset eorum qui arma ferre possent, et *item separātim* pueri, senes, mulieresque. In the camp of the Helvetii tablets drawn up in Greek were found and brought to Cæsar; in which tablets an account had been made up according to the names of the nations, stating what number had gone out from home of those who were able to bear arms, and *in like manner separately* the boys, the old men, and the women.
-
1546. Quarum omnium rerum summa erat. Of all which *items* the total was (as follows).
1547. Capita Helvetiorum fuerunt milia ducenta sexaginta tria. Of Helvetians there were two hundred and sixty-three thousand head.
1548. Capita Tulingorum fuerunt milia triginta sex. Of Tulingians there were thirty-six thousand head.
1549. Capita Latobicorum fuerunt milia quattuordēcim. Of Latobicians there were fourteen thousand head.
1550. Capita Rauracorum fuerunt milia viginti tria. Of Rauracians there were twenty-three thousand head.
1551. Capita Boiorum fuerunt milia triginta duo. Of Boians there were thirty-two thousand head.
1552. Summa omnium fuerunt ad milia trecenta sexaginta octo. The total of all was *up to* three hundred and sixty-eight thousands.

1553. *Quot ex his arma ferre potē-
rant?* How many out of these were able
to bear arms?
1554. *Ex his, qui arma ferre pos-
sent, fuērunt ad milia no-
naginta duo.* Of these, those who (according to
the table) were able to bear
arms were up to ninety-two
thousands.
1555. *Quot domum redierunt?* How many returned home
1556. *Imperavērat Cæsar censum
habēri.* Cæsar had commanded a register
to be taken.
1557. *Census habitus est.* A register was taken.
1558. *Census est habitus, ut Cæsar
imperaverat.* A register was taken, as Cæsar had
commanded.
1559. *Repertus est numērus milium
centum et decem.* There was found the number of
one hundred and ten thousands.
1560. *Eōrum qui domum redierunt
repertus est numerus mi-
lium centum et decem.* Of those who returned home there
was found the number of one
hundred and ten thousands.
- Summa erat;—
- | | | |
|--|-----------------------------|----------------|
| <i>Helvetiorum milia CCLXIII.</i> | <i>Of the Helvetii.....</i> | 263,000 |
| <i>Tulingorum milia..... XXXVI.</i> | <i>Of the Tulingi.....</i> | 36,000 |
| <i>Latobicorum milia..... XIII.</i> | <i>Of the Latobici.....</i> | 14,000 |
| <i>Rauracorum milia..... XXIII.</i> | <i>Of the Rauraci.....</i> | 23,000 |
| <i>Boiorum milia..... XXXII.</i> | <i>Of the Boii.....</i> | 32,000 |
-
- Summa omnium ad
- | | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------|
| <i>milia..... CCCLXVIII.</i> | <i>The total of all</i> | 368,000 |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------|
- Qui arma ferre possent ad
- | | | |
|-------------------------|--|---------------|
| <i>milia..... XCII.</i> | <i>Those who were able
to bear arms.....</i> | 92,000 |
|-------------------------|--|---------------|
- Qui domum redierunt milia
- | | | |
|------------|--------------------------------|----------------|
| <i>CX.</i> | <i>Those who returned home</i> | 110,000 |
|------------|--------------------------------|----------------|

1561. Quarum omnium rerum summa erat, capitum Helvetiorum milia CCLXIII, Tulingorum milia XXXVI, Latobicorum XIV, Rauracorum XXIII, Boiorum XXXII : ex his, qui arma ferre possent, ad milia XCII. Summa omnium fuerunt ad milia CCCLXVIII. Eorum, qui domum redierunt, censu habito, ut Caesar imperaverat, repertus est numerus milium C et X.

Of all which items the total was, of Helvetians 263 thousands, of Tulingians 36 thousands, of Latobicians 14, of Rauracians 23, of Boiians 32 : out of these, those who were able to bear arms amounted to 92 thousands. The total of all amounted to 368 thousands. Of those who returned home, a register having been taken, as Cæsar had commanded, there was found the number of 110 thousands.

FINIS.

CAESAR FOR BEGINNERS.

THE HELVETIC WAR.

LONDON:
PRINTED FOR TAYLOR AND WALTON,
BOOKSELLERS AND PUBLISHERS TO UNIVERSITY COLLEGE,
UPPER GOWER-STREET.

1841.

**Printed by J. L. Cox and Sons, 75, Great Queen street,
Lincoln's-Inn Fields.**

THE HELVETIC WAR.

I. **GALLIA** est omnis divisa in partes tris, quarum unam incolunt Belgae, alteram Aquitani, tertiam qui ipsorum linguâ Celtæ, nostrâ Galli adpellantur. Hi omnes linguâ, institutis, legibus, inter se differunt. Gallos ab Aquitanis Garumna flumen, a Belgis Matrona et Sequana dividit. Horum omnium fortissimi sunt Belgae; propterea quòd a cultu atque humanitate provinciae longissimè absunt, minimèque ad eos mercatores saepe commeant atque ea quae ad effeminandos animos pertinent important; proximi sunt Germanis qui trans Rhenum incolunt, quibuscum continenter bellum gerunt. Quâ de caussâ Helvetii quòque reliquos Gallos virtute praecedunt; quòd ferè quotidianis proeliis cum Germanis contendunt, quum aut suis finibus eos prohibent, aut ipsi in eorum finibus bellum gerunt.

Ea pars, quam Gallos obtinere dictum est, initium capit a flumine Rhodano; continetur Garumnâ flumine, Oceano, finibus Belgarum; adtingit etiam ab Sequanis et Helvetiis flumen Rhenum; vergit ad septemtriones. Belgae ab extremis Galliae finibus

oriuntur; pertinent ad inferiorem partem fluminis Rheni; spectant in septemtriones et orientem solem. Aquitania a Garumnâ flumine ad Pyrenaeos montes, et eam partem Oceani quae est ad Hispaniam pertinet. Spectat inter occasum solis et septemtriones.

II. Apud Helvetios longè nobilissimus et ditissimus fuit Orgetorix. Is, M. Messalâ et M. Pisone consuli- bus, regni cupiditate inductus, conjurationem nobilitatis fecit; et civitati persuasit ut de finibus suis cum omnibus copiis exirent: perfacile esse, quum virtute omnibus praestarent, totius Galliae imperio potiri. Id hoc faciliùs eis persuasit, quòd undique loci naturâ Helvetii continentur; unâ ex parte, flumine Reno latissimo atque altissimo, qui agrum Helvetium a Germanis dividit; alterâ ex parte, monte Jurâ altissimo, qui est inter Sequanos et Helvetios; tertîâ, lacu Lemanno, et flumine Rhodano, qui provinciam nostram ab Helvetiis dividit. His rebus fiebat, ut et minùs latè vagarentur, et minùs facilè finitimis bellum inferre possent: quâ de caussâ homines bellandi cupidi magno dolore afficiebantur. Pro multitudine autem hominum, et pro gloriâ belli atque fortitudinis, angustos se finis habere arbitrabantur, qui in longitudinem milia passuum ccxl, in latitudinem clxxx patebant.

III. His rebus adducti, et auctoritate Orgetorigis permoti, constituerunt, ea quae ad proficiscendum per-

tinerent comparare; jumentorum et carrorum quām maximum numerum coēmere; sementes quām maximas facere, ut id itinere copia frumenti subpeteret; cum proximis civitatibus pacem et amicitiam confirmare. Ad eas res conficiendas, biennium sibi satis esse duxerunt; in tertium annum profectionem lege confirmant. Ad eas res conficiendas Orgetorix deligitur. Is sibi legationem ad civitates suscipit. In eo itinere persuadet Castico, Catamantaledis filio, Sequano, cuius pater regnum in Sequanis multos annos obtinuerat, et a senatu populi Romani amicus adpellatus erat, ut regnum in civitate suā occuparet. Itemque Dumnorigi, Aeduo, fratri Divitiaci, qui eo tempore principatum in civitate obtinebat ac maximè plebi acceptus erat, ut idem conaretur, persuadet; eique filiam suam in matrimonium dat. Perfacile factu esse, illis probat, conata perficere, propterea quōd ipse suaे civitatis imperium obtenturus esset: non esse dubium, quin totius Galliae plurimum Helvetii possent: se suis copiis suoque exercitu illis regna conciliaturum confirmat. Hāc oratione adducti, inter se fidem et jusjurandum dant; et, regno occupato, per tris potentissimos ac firmissimos populos totius Galliae sese potiri posse sperant.

IV. Eā re Helvetiis per indicium enunciatā, moribus suis Orgetorigem ex vinculis caussam dicere coēgerunt: damnatum poenam sequi oportebat, ut igni cremaretur. Die constitutā caussae dictionis, Orgeto-

rix ad judicium omnem suam familiam, ad hominum milia decem, undique coëgit ; et omnis clientes obaeratosque suos, quorum magnum numerum habebat, eòdem conduxit : per eos, ne caussam diceret, se eripuit. Quum civitas, ob eam rem incitata, armis jus suum exequi conaretur, multitudinemque hominum ex agris magistratus cogerent. Orgetorix mortuus est : neque abest suspicio, ut Helvetii arbitrantur, quin ipse sibi mortem conciverit.

V. Post ejus mortem nihilo minùs Helvetii id quod constituerant facere conantur, ut e finibus suis exeant. Ubi jam se ad eam rem paratos esse arbitrati sunt, oppida sua omnia numero ad duodecim, vicos ad quadrungentos, reliqua privata aedificia incendunt ; frumentum omne, praeter quod secum portaturi erant, comburunt ; ut, domum reditioñis spe sublatâ, paratores ad omnia pericula subeunda essent : trium mensium molita cibaria sibi quemque domo efferre jubent. Persuadent Rauracis et Tulingis et Latobicis finitimis, uti, eodem usi consilio, oppidis suis vicisque exustis, unà cum iis proficiscantur; Boiosque, qui trans Rhenum incoluerant, et in agrum Noricum transierant Noreiamque obpugnârant, receptos ad se, socios sibi adsciscunt.

VI. Erant omnino itinera duo, quibus itineribus domo exire possent : unum per Seuanos, angustum et difficile, inter montem Juram et flumen Rhodanum, vix quà singuli carri ducerentur ; mons autem altis-

simus impendebat, ut facilè perpauci prohibere possent: alterum per provinciam nostram, multo facilius atque expeditius, propterea quòd Helvetiorum inter finis et Allobrogum, qui nuper pacati erant, Rhodanus fluit, isque nonnullis locis vado transitur. Extremum oppidum Allobrogum, proximumque Helvetiorum finibus, est Geneva. Ex eo oppido pons ad Hevetios pertinet. Allobrogibus se vel persuasuros, quòd nondum bono animo in populum Romanum viderentur, existimabant; vel vi coacturos, ut per finis suos eos ire paterentur. Omnibus rebus ad profec-
tionem comparatis, diem dicunt, quâ die ad ripam Rhodani omnes convenient. Is dies erat a. d. v. Kal. Apr. L. Pisone, A. Gabinio consulibus.

VII. Caesari quum id nunciatum esset, eos per provinciam nostram iter facere conari, maturat ab urbe profici; et quàm maximis potest itineribus in Galliam ulteriore contendit; et ad Genesam pervenit. Provinciae toti quàm maximum militum numerum imperat (erat omnino in Galliâ ulteriore legio una); pontem, qui erat ad Genesam, jubet rescindi. Ubi de ejus adventu Helvetii certiores facti sunt, legatos ad eum mittunt, nobilissimos civitatis, cuius legationis Namius et Verudoctius principem locum obtinebant, qui dicerent, sibi esse in animo sine ullo malificio iter per provinciam facere, propterea quòd aliud iter haberent nullum: rogare ut ejus voluntate id sibi facere liceat. Caesar, quòd memoriâ tenebat L. Cassium, consulem,

occisum, exercitumque ejus ab Helvetiis pulsum et sub jugum, concedendum non putabat: neque homines inimico animo, datâ facultate per provinciam itineris faciundi temperaturos ab injuriâ et malificio existimabat. Tamen, ut spatium intercedere posset, dum milites quos imperaverat convenienter, legatis respondit, diem se ad deliberandum sumturm; si quid vellent, ad Idus Apr. reverterentur.

VIII. Interea eâ legione, quam secum habebat, militibusque qui ex provinciâ convenerant, a lacu Lemanno qui in flumen Rhodanum influit, ad montem Juram qui finis Sequanorum ab Helvetiis dividit, milia passuum decem novem, murum in altitudinem pedum sedecim fossamque perducit. Eo opere perfecto, praesidia disponit, castella communit, quo faciliùs, si se invito transire conarentur, prohibere posset. Ubi ea dies, quam constituerat cum legatis, venit, et legati ad eum reverterunt, negat se more et exemplo populi Romani posse iter ulli per provinciam dare; et, si vim facere conentur, prohibitum ostendit. Helvetii, eâ spe dejecti, navibus junctis ratibusque compluribus factis, alii vadis Rhodani quâ minima altitudo fluminis erat, nonnunquam interdiu saepius noctu, si perrumpere possent, conati, operis munitione, et militum concursu et telis repulsi, hoc conatu destiterunt.

IX. Relinquebatur una per Sequanos via, quâ, Se-

quanis invitis, propter angustias ire non poterant. His cum suâ sponte persuadere non possent, legatos ad Dumnorigem Aeduum mittunt, ut eo deprecatore a Sequanis impetrarent. Dumnorix gratiâ et largitione apud Sequanos plurimum poterat, et Helvetiis erat amicus, quòd ex eâ civitate Orgetorigis filiam in matrimonium duxerat, et cupiditate regni adductus, novis rebus studebat, et quàm plurimas civitates suo beneficio habere obstrictas volebat. Itaque rem suscipit, et a Sequanis inpetrat ut per finis suos Helvetios ire patiantur; obsidesque uti inter sese dent, perficit,— Sequani, ne itinere Helvetios prohibeant—Helvetii, ut sine malificio et injuriâ transeant.

X. Caesari nunciatur, Helvetiis esse in animo pér agrum Sequanorum et Aeduorum iter in Santonum finis facere, qui non longè a Tolosatium finibus absunt, quae civitas est provinciâ. Id si fieret, intellegebat, magno cum provinciæ periculo futurum, ut homines bellicosos, populi Romani inimicos, locis patientibus maximèque frumentariis finitos haberet. Ob eas caussas ei munitioni, quam fecerat, T. Labienum legatum praeficit; ipse in Italiam magnis itineribus contendit, duasque ibi legiones conscribit, et tris, quae circum Aquileiam hiemabant, ex hibernis educit, et, quâ proximum iter in ulteriore Galliam per Alpis erat, cum his quinque legionibus contendit. Ibi Centrones et Garbceli et Caturiges, locis superioribus occupatis, itinere exercitum prohibere conantur.

Complanibus his proeliis pulsis, ab Ocello, quod est citerioris provinciae extremum, in finis Vocontiorum ulterioris provinciae die septimo pervenit; inde in Allobrogum finis, ab Allobrogibus in Segusianos exercitum dicit: hi sunt extra provinciam trans Rhodanum primi.

XI. Helvetii jam per angustias et finis Sequanorum suas copias transaduxerant, et in Aeduorum finis pervernerant eorumque agros populabantur. Aedui, quum se suaque ab iis defendere non possent, legatos ad Caesarem mittunt, rogatum auxilium: Ita se omni tempore de populo Romano meritos esse, ut paene in conspectu exercitus nostri agri vastari, liberi eorum in servitutem abduci, oppida expugnari non debuerint. Eodem tempore Ambarri, necessarii et consanguinei Aeduorum, Caesarem certiorem faciunt, sese, depopulatis agris, non facilè ab oppidis vim hostium prohibere. Item Allobroges, qui trans Rhodanum vicos possessionesque habebant, fugâ se ad Caesarem recipiunt, et demonstrant, sibi, praeter agri solum, nihil esse reliqui. Quibus rebus adductus, Caesar non expectandum sibi statuit, dum, omnibus fortunis sociorum consumtis, in Santonos Helvetii pervenirent.

XII. Flumen est Arar, quod per finis Aeduorum et Sequanorum in Rhodanum influit, incredibili lenitate, ita ut oculis, in utram partem fluat, judicari non possit. Id Helvetii ratibus ac lintribus junctis transibant.

Ubi per exploratores Caesar certior factus est, tris jam copiarum partes Helvetios id flumen transduxisse, quartam verò partem citra flumen Ararim reliquam esse; de tertiâ vigiliâ cum legionibus tribus e castris profectus, ad eam partem pervenit, quae nondum flumen transierat. Eos impeditos et inopinantes adgressus, magnam eorum partem concidit; reliqui fugae sese mandârunt, atque in proximas silvas abdiderunt. Is pagus adpellabatur Tigurinus, nam omnis civitas Helvetia in quatuor pagos divisa est. Hic pagus unus, quum domo exisset, patrum nostrorum memoriâ, L. Cassium consulem interfecerat, et ejus exercitum sub jugum miserat. Ita, sive casu, sive consilio deorum immortalium, quae pars civitatis Helvetiae insignem calamitatem populo Romano intulerat, ea princeps poenas persolvit. Quâ in re Caesar non solùm publicas, sed etiam privatas injurias ultus est, quòd ejus socii L. Pisonis avum, L. Pisonem legatum, Tigurini eodem proelio, quo Cassium, interfecerant.

XIII. Hôc proelio facto, reliquas copias Helvetiorum ut consequi posset, pontem in Arari faciundum curat, atque ita exercitum transducit. Helvetii, repentino ejus adventu commoti, quum id quod ipsi diebus viginti aegerrimè confecerant, ut flumen transirent, uno illum die fecisse intellegent, legatos ad eum mittunt: cuius legationis Divico princeps fuit, qui bello Cassiano dux Helvetiorum fuerat. Is ita

Caesare egit: Si pacem populus Romanus cum Helvetiis faceret, in eam partem ituros atque ibi futuros Helvetios, ubi eos Caesar constituisset atque esse voluisse; sin bello persequi perseveraret, reminisceretur et veteris incommodi populi Romani et pristinae virtutis Helvetiorum. Quòd improvisò unum pagum adortus esset, quum ii, qui flumen transissent, suis auxilium ferre non possent, ne ob eam rem aut suae magnopere virtuti tribueret, aut ipsos despiceret: se ita a patribus majoribusque suis didicisse, ut magis virtute quam dolo aut insidiis niterentur. Quare ne committeret, ut is locus, ubi constitissent, ex calamitate populi Romani et internecione exercitus nomen caperet, aut memoriam proderet.

XIV. His Caesar ita respondit: Eo sibi minus dubitationis dari, quòd eas res, quas legati Helvetii commemorassent, memoriam teneret: atque eo gravius ferre, quo minus merito populi Romani accidissent; qui si alicujus injuriae sibi conscient fuisse, non fuisse difficile cavere: sed eo deceptum, quòd neque commissum a se intellegereret, quare timeret, neque sine caussâ timendum putaret. Quòd si veteris contumeliae oblivisci vellet, num etiam recentium injuriarum,—quòd eo in invito iter per provinciam tentassent, quòd Aeduos, quòd Ambarrois, quòd Allobrogas vexassent,—memoriam deponere posse? Quòd suâ victoriâ tam insolenter gloriarentur, quòdque tamdiu se inpune injurias tulisse admirarentur, eòdem pertinere: consuēsse enim deos

immortalis, quo gravius homines ex commutatione rerum doleant, quos pro scelere eorum ulcisci velint,— his secundiores interdum res, et diurniorem inpunitatatem concedere. Quum ea ita sint, tamen si obsides ab iis sibi dentur, uti ea quae policeantur facturos intellegat; et si Aeduis de injuriis, quas ipsis sociisque eorum intulerint, item si Allobrogibus satisfaciant, sese cum iis pacem esse facturum. Divico respondet:— Ita Helvetios a majoribus suis institutos esse, uti obsides accipere, non dare consuerint: ejus rei populum Romanum esse testem. Hoc responso dato, discessit.

XV. Postero die castra ex eo loco movent: idem Caesar facit; equitatumque omnem ad numerum quattuor milium quem ex omni provinciâ, at Aeduis atque eorum sociis coactum habebat, praemittit, qui videant quas in partes hostes iter faciant. Qui, cupidius novissimum agmen insecuri, alieno loco cum equitatu Helvetiorum proelium committunt, et pauci de nostris cadunt. Quo proelio sublati Helvetii, quod quingentis equitibus tantam multitudinem equitum propulerant, audaciis subsistere, nonnunquam et novissimo agmine proelio nostros lacessere coeperunt. Caesar suos a proelio continebat, ac satis habebat in praesentiâ hostem rapinis pabulationibusque prohibere. Ita dies circiter quindecim iter fecerunt, uti inter novissimum hostium agmen et nostrum primum non amplius quinis aut senis milibus passuum interesset.

XVI. Interim quotidie Caesar Aeduos frumentum, quod essent publicè polliciti, flagitare. Nam propter frigora, quòd Gallia sub septemtrionibus, ut antè dictum est, posita est, non modò frumenta in agris matura non erant, sed ne pabuli quidem satis magna copia subpetebat ; eo autem frumento, quod flumine Arari navibus subvexerat, propterea minùs uti poterat, quòd iter ab Arari Helvetii averterant, a quibus discedere nolebat. Diem ex die ducere Aedui : conferri, comportari, adesse, dicere. Ubi se diutius duci intellectus, et diem instare, quo die frumentum militibus metiri oporteret ; convocatis eorum principibus, quorum magnam copiam in castris habebat, in his Divitiaco et Lisco, qui summo magistratu praeerat (quem Vergobretum adpellant Aedui, qui creatur annuus, et vitae necisque in suos habet potestatem), graviter eos accusat, quòd quum neque emi neque ex agris sumi possit, tam necessario tempore, tam propinquis hostibus, ab iis non sublevetur : praesertim quum magnâ ex parte eorum precibus adductus bellum suscepit, multo etiam graviùs, quòd sit destitutus, queritur.

XVII. Tum demum Liscus, oratione Caesaris ad ductus, quod antea tacuerat proponit : Esse nonnullos, quorum auctoritas apud plebem plurimùm valeat, qui privatim plus possint quàm ipsi magistratus. Hos seditiosâ atque improbâ oratione multitudinem deter rere, ne frumentum conferant ; quod praestare dicant, si jam principatum Galliae obtinere non possint, Gal-

lorum quām Romanorum imperia perferre, neque dubitare debeant, quin si Helvetios superaverint Romani, unā cum reliquā Galliā Aeduis libertatem sint erupturi. Ab iisdem nostra consilia, quaeque in castris gerantur, hostibus enunciari: hos a se coērceri non posse. Quinetiam, quōd necessariō rem coactus Caesari enunciārit, intellegere sese, quanto id cum periculo fecerit; et ob eam caussam, quāmdiu potuerit, tacuisse.

XVIII. Caesar hāc oratione Lisci Dumnorigem, Divitiaci fratrem, designari sentiebat: sed, quōd pluribus praesentibus eas res jactari nolebat, celeriter concilium dimittit, Liscum retinet. Quaerit ex solo ea quae in conventu dixerat; dicit liberiūs atque audaciūs. Eadem secretō ab aliis quaerit; reperit esse vera: Ipsum esse Dumnorigem, summā audaciā, magnā apud plebem propter liberalitatem gratiā, cupidum rerum novarum; compluris annos portoria reliquaque omnia Aeduorum vectigalia parvo pretio redempta habere, propterea quōd illo licente contra liceri audeat nemo. His rebus et suam rem familiarem auxisse, et facultates ad largiendum magnas comparāsse; magnum numerum equitatūs suo sumtu semper alere et circum se habere: neque solūm domi, sed etiam apud finitimas civitates largiter posse; atque hujus potentiae caussā, matrem in Biturigibus, homini illuc nobilissimo ac potentissimo, collocāsse, ipsum ex Helvetiis uxorem habere, sororem ex matre et propin-

quas suas nuptum in alias civitates collocâsse. Favere et cupere Helvetiis propter eam affinitatem: odisse etiam suo nomine Caesarem et Romanos, quòd eorum adventu potentia ejus deminuta, et Divitiacus frater in antiquum locum gratiae atque honoris sit restitutus. Si quid accidat Romanis, summam in spem regni per Helvetios obtainendi venire; imperio populi Romani non modò de regno, sed etiam de eâ quam habeat gratiâ desperare. Reperiebat etiam in quaerendo Caesar, quòd proelium equestre adversum paucis antè diebus esset factum, initium ejus fugae factum a Dumnorige atque ejus equitibus (nam equitatu quem auxilio Caesari Aedui miserant Dumnorix praeerat); eorum fugâ reliquum esse equitatum perterritum.

XIX. Quibus rebus cognitis, quum ad has suspicione certissimae res accederent,—quòd per finis Sequanorum Helvetios transduxisset,—quòd obsides inter eos dandos curâasset;—quòd ea omnia non modò injussu suo et civitatis, sed etiam inscientibus ipsis, fecisset,—quòd a magistratu Aeduorum accusaretur;—satis esse caussae arbitrabatur, quare in eum aut ipse animadverteret, aut civitatem animadvertere juberet. His omnibus rebus unum repugnabat, quòd Divitiaci fratris summum in populum Romanum studium, summam in se voluntatem, egregiam fidem, justitiam, tēmperantiam cognoverat: nam ne ejus suppicio Divitiaci animum offenderet, verebatur. Itaque, priusquam quidquam conaretur, Divitiacum

ad se vocari jubet, et, quotidianis interpretibus remotis, per Caium Valerium Procillum, principem Galliae provinciae, familiarem suum, cui summam omnium rerum fidem habebat, cum eo colloquitur ; simul commonefacit quae, ipso praesente, in concilio Gallorum de Dumnorige sint dicta, et ostendit quae separatim quisque de eo apud se dixerit. Petit atque hortatur ut sine ejus offensione animi vel ipse de eo, caussâ cognitâ, statuat, vel civitatem statuere jubeat.

XX. Divitiacus multis cum lacrimis, Caesarem complexus, obsecrare coepit, ne quid gravius in fratrem statueret ; scire se, illa esse vera, nec quemquam ex eo plus quam se doloris capere, propterea quod, quum ipse gratiâ plurimum domi atque in reliquâ Galliâ, ille minimum propter adolescentiam posset, per se crevisset ; quibus opibus ac nervis non solùm ad minuendam gratiam, sed paene ad perniciem suam uteretur : sese tamen et amore fraterno et existimatione vulgi commoveri, quod si quid ei a Caesare gravius accidisset, quum ipse eum locum amicitiae apud eum teneret, neminem existimaturum non suâ voluntate factum ; quâ ex re futurum, uti totius Galliae animi a se averterentur. Haec cum pluribus verbis flens a Caesare peteret, Caesar ejus dextram prendit ; consolatus, rogat finem orandi faciat ; tanti ejus apud se gratiam esse ostendit, uti et reipublicae injuriam et suum dolorem ejus voluntati ac precibus condonet. Dumnorigem ad se vocat ; fratrem adhibet ; quae in eo

reprehendat, ostendit; quae ipse intellegat, quae civitas queratur, proponit; monet, ut in reliquum tempus omnis suspicione vitet; praeterita se Divitiaco fratri condonare dicit. Dumnorigi custodes ponit; ut quae agat, quibuscum loquatur, scire possit.

XXI. Eodem die ab exploratoribus certior factus, hostis sub monte consedisse, milia passuum ab ipsius castris **VIII**, qualis esset natura montis, et qualis in circuitu ascensus, qui cognoscerent, misit. Renunciatum est facilem esse. De tertiat vigiliâ T. Labienum, legatum, praefectore, cum duabus legionibus, et his ducibus qui iter cognoverant, summum jugum montis ascendere jubet; quid sui consilii sit, ostendit. Ipse de quartâ vigiliâ, eodem itinere quo hostes ierant, ad eos contendit, equitatumque omnem ante se mittit. P. Considius, qui rei militaris peritissimus habebatur, et in exercitu L. Sullae et postea in M. Crassi fuerat, cum exploratoribus praemittitur.

XXII. Primâ luce, quum summus mons a T. Labieno teneretur, ipse ab hostium castris non longius mile et quingentis passibus abasset; neque, ut postea ex captivis comperit, aut ipsius adventus aut Labieni cognitus esset; Considius, equo admisso, ad eum accurrit: dicit, montem, quem a Labieno occupari voluerit, ab hostibus teneri: id se a Gallicis armis atque insignibus cognovisse. Caesar suas copias in proximum collem subducit, aciem instruit. Labienus,

ut erat ei praeceptum a Caesare,—ne proelium committeret, nisi ipsius copiae prope hostium castra visae essent, ut undique uno tempore in hostis impetus fieret,—monte occupato, nostros expectabat, proelioque abstinebat. Multo denique die per exploratores Caesar cognovit, et montem a suis teneri, et Helvetios castra movisse, et Considium, timore perterritum, quod non vidisset pro viso sibi renuntiâsse. Eo die quo consuerat intervallo hostis sequitur, et milia passuum tria ab eorum castris castra ponit.

XXIII. Postridie ejus diei, quod omnino biduum supererat, quum exercitu frumentum metiri oporteret, et quod a Bibracte, oppido Aeduorum longè maximo et copiosissimo, non amplius milibus passuum XVIII aberat; rei frumentariae prospiciendum existimavit: iter ab Helvetiis avertit, ac Bibracte ire contendit. Ea res per fugitivos Lucii Aemilii, decurionis equitum Gallorum, hostibus nuntiatur. Helvetii,—seu quod timore perterritos Romanos discedere a se existimarent, eo magis quod pridie, superioribus locis occupatis, proelium non commisissent; sive eo quod re frumentariâ intercludi posse confiderent;—commutato consilio atque itinere converso, nostros a novissimo agmine insequi ac laccessere cooperunt.

XXIV. Postquam id animum advertit, copias suas Caesar in proximum collem subducit, equitatumque, qui sustineret hostium impetum, misit. Ipse interim

in colle medio triplicem aciem instruxit legionum quatuor veterinarum: in summo jugo duas legiones, quas in Galliâ Citeriore proximi conscripserat, et omnia auxilia collocari, ac totum montem hominibus compleri, et interea sarcinas in unum locum conferri, atque eum ab his qui in superiore acie constiterant muniri jussit. Helvetii cum omnibus suis carris secuti, impedimenta in unum locum contulerunt; ipsi confertissimâ acie rejecto nostro equitatu, phalange factâ sub primam nostram aciem successerunt.

XXV. Caesar, primùm suo deinde omnium ex conspectu remotis equis, ut aequato omnium periculo, spem fugae tolleret, cohortatus suos proelium commisit. Milites, e loco superiore pilis missis, facile hostium phalangem perfregerunt. Eâ disiectâ, gladiis destrictis in eos impetum fecerunt. Gallis magno erat ad pugnam impedimento, quòd pluribus eorum scutis uno ictu pilorum transfixis et colligatis, quum ferrum se inflexisset, neque evellere neque, sinistrâ impeditâ, satis commode pugnare poterant; multi ut, diu jactato brachio, praeoptarent scutum manu emittere, et nudo corpore pugnare. Tandem, vulneribus defessi, et pedem referre, et, quòd mons suberat circiter mille passuum, eò se recipere coeperunt. Capto monte, et succendentibus nostris, Boii et Tulingi, qui hominum milibus circiter xv agmen hostium cludebant et novissimis praesidio erant, ex itinere nostros latere aperto aggressi circumvenêre. Id conspicati

Helvetii, qui in montem sese receperant, rursus instare et proelium redintegrare coeperunt. Romani conversa signa bipartitò intulerunt: prima ac secunda acies, ut victis ac submotis resisteret; tertia, ut venientes exciperet.

XXVI. Ita ancipiti proelio diu atque acriter pugnatum est. Diutius quum nostrorum impetus sustinere non possent; alteri se, ut coeperant, in montem receperunt, alteri ad impedimenta et carros suos se contulerunt. Nam hoc toto proelio, quum ab horâ septimâ ad vesperum pugnatum sit, aversum hostem videre nemo potuit. Ad multam noctem etiam ad impedimenta pugnatum est, propterea quod pro vallo carros objecerant, et e loco superiore in nostros venientes tela conjiciebant, et nonnulli inter carros rotasque mataras ac tragulas subjiciebant, nostrosque vulnerabant. Diu quum esset pugnatum, impedimentis castrisque nostri potiti sunt. Ibi Orgetorigis filia et unus e filiis captus est. Ex eo proelio circiter milia hominum cxxx superfuerunt; eaque, nullam partem noctis itinere intermisso, in finis Lingonum die quarto pervenerunt, quum et propter vulnera militum et propter sepulturam occisorum nostri triduum morati, eos sequi non potuissent. Caesar ad Lingonas literas nuntiosque misit, ne eos frumento neve aliâ rejuvarent; qui si juvissent, se eodem loco quo Helvetios habiturum. Ipse, triduo intermisso, cum omnibus copiis eos sequi coepit.

XXVII. Helvetii, omnium rerum inopiâ adducti, legatos de deditione ad eum miserunt: qui—quum eum in itinere convenissent, seque ad pedes projecissent, suppliciterque locuti, flentes, pacem petîssent, isque eos in eo loco quo tum essent suum adventum expectare jussisset,—paruerunt. Eò quum Caesar pervenit, obsides, arma, servos, qui ad eos perfugis- sent, poposcit. Dum ea conqueriruntur et conferuntur, nocte intermissâ, circiter milia hominum sex ejus pagi qui Verbigenus appellatur,—sive timore perterriti, ne armis traditis suppicio afficerentur, sive spe salutis inducti, quòd in tantâ multitudine dedititorum suam fugam aut occultari aut omnino ignorari posse existimarent,—primâ nocte ex castris egressi, ad Rhenum finisque Germanorum contenderunt.

XXVIII. Quod ubi Caesar resciit, quorum per finis ierant, his uti conquererent et reducerent, si sibi purgati esse vellent, imperavit; reductos in hostium numero habuit: reliquos omnis, obsidibus, armis, perfugis traditis, in deditionem accepit. Helvetios, Tulingos, Latobicos, Rauracos, in finis suos, unde erant profecti, reverti jussit. Omnibus fructibus amissis, domi nihil erat, quo famem tolerarent, Allobrogibus imperavit uti iis frumenti copiam facerent: ipsos oppida vicosque, quos incenderant, restituere jussit. Id eâ maximè caussâ fecit, quòd noluit eum locum, unde Helvetii discesserant, vacare; ne, propter bonitatem agrorum, Germani, qui trans Rhenum incolunt,

e suis finibus in Helvetiorum finis transirent, et finitimi Galliae provinciae essent. Boios, potentibus Aeduis (quòd egregiā virtute erant cogniti), ut in finibus suis collocarent concessit; quibus illi agros dederunt; quosque postea in parem juris libertatisque conditionem atque ipsi erant, receperunt.

XXIX. In castris Helvetiorum tabulae repertae sunt, literis Graecis confectae, et ad Caesarem relatae; quibus in tabulis nominatim ratio confecta erat qui numerus domo exīsset eorum qui arma ferre possent, et item separatim pueri, senes, mulieresque. Quarum omnium rerum summa erat, capitum Helvetiorum milia cclxiii, Tulingorum milia xxxvi, Latobicorum xiv, Rauracorum xxiii, Boiorum xxxii: ex his, qui arma ferre possent, ad milia xcii. Summa omnium fuerunt ad milia ccclxviii. Eorum, qui domum redierunt, censu habito, ut Caesar imperaverat, reper-tus est numerus milium c et x.









